FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 169 *28 August 1980*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Reportage on Warsaw Pact 'Comradeship-in-Arms 80' Maneuvers AA 1
Soviet Tank Regiment Moves AA 1
Maneuvers Slogan [DPA] AA 1
GDR Army Chief Comments AA 1
Budapest Radio on Maneuvers [Kormendi] AA 2

ALBANIA

Lleshi, Shehu Congratulate Romanian Counterparts B 1
Briefs: Italo-Albanian Group Visits B 1

BULGARIA

United States Seeks Role for NATO in Near, Middle East [Shishmanov] C 1
Leaders Attend Chief Prosecutor Ivan Vachkov Funeral C 1
Briefs: New British Ambassador C 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Correspondent Reports on Situation in Poland D 1
Husak Holds Talks With Zambian President Kaunda D 1
Strougal Receives USSR Economics Official Skachkov D 2
Slovak National Uprising Anniversary Marked D 2
Dinner in Moscow D 2
Memorial Rally in Bratislava D 2
RUDE PRAVO Urges Receptiveness to People's Complaints [26 Aug] D 2
Current Nomenklatura Assessment Explained [Bratislava PRAVDA 25 Aug] D 4
RUDE PRAVO Urges Improvement of Manpower Recruitment [23 Aug] D 7
Jakes Speaks at Opening of Agrokomplex 80 Exhibition D 8
Lenart Studies Harvesting Progress in Liptovsky Mikulas D 8
Lenard Tours Enterprises in Galanta District D 8

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Zambia's Kaunda Reportedly Addresses 'Taboo' Subject E 1
[Baum in Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU 26 Aug]
Reportage on Visit to Iceland by Foreign Minister Fischer E 2
Dinner Toasts E 2
Summary; Departure 27 August E 3
Axen Meets With French CP Official Juquin E 4
Hermann Receives Syrian Progressive Front Delegation E 4
Axen Receives Guyana's Jagan for 'Friendly Discussion' E 5
Honecker Receives FDJ, Cuban Youth Delegation Leaders E 5
Schuerer Speaks on Greater Production Goals E 6
Authorities Detain Border Regulations Violators [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 26 Aug] E 6
Briefs: New Ambassador to Nigeria E 6

HUNGARY

Correspondent Reports Gdansk Negotiations, Strikers' Demands F 1
NEPSZABADSAG: Directive 59 Aggravates 'Contraditions' in NATO F 1

POLAND

Gdansk Talks Resume Morning of 28 August G 1
Final Agreement a 'Must' G 1
27 August Talks G 1
Jagielski Report on Talks G 2
Stockholm: Agreement on Free Unions G 4
Government Begins 'Fundamental Reconstruction' of Action Program G 5
Jagielski 23 Aug Meeting With Gdansk Strikers Reported G 7
Warsaw TV Commentary Warns Against Continuing Crisis Situation [Rakowski] G 23
Warsaw Radio Rounds Up Strike Situation in Coastal Region G 25
Food Supply Situation in Capital, Other Cities Reported G 26
Warsaw Residential Explosion Reported; Investigation Underway G 26
Continued Reportage on Tricity Strike Situation G 26
Press Distribution Disruptions G 26
Fuel, Travel Situation G 27
Telecommunications Workers Interviewed G 27
Situation in Szczecin, Koszalin Reviewed G 28
Wroclaw Workers To Continue Work During Negotiations G 28
Demands for Information G 28
Strike Committee Gains Members G 29
Strike Committee Chairman Statement G 29
Lodz: Transport Disrupted, Bread, Dairy Supplies Improving G 30
Zielona Gora Reports Workers Meetings With Local Party Leaders G 30
Report on 26 August Trade Union Council Meeting [GLOS PRACY] G 30
Longshoresmen's Union Supports Workers Demands G 32
United Peasants Party Stresses Need To End Present Conflict G 32
Church Cornerstone Laid, Priest Calls for Honest Effort G 33
Meetings Stress Need To Restore Confidence in Party G 33
Youth Daily Views Supply Situation in Factories G 34
[(Swid) in SZTANDAR MLODYCH 22-24 Aug]
Warsaw Reports U.S. Press Coverage of Polish Events G 35
Krzyzanowska Views Superior-Subordinate Relations [TRYBUNA LUDU 15 Aug] G 36
Sociologist Interviewed on Moral Concepts G 38
Rakowski: Need for 'Renewal' Machinery To Resolve Problems G 39
'All Spheres' Must Be Affected [Paris LE FIGARO 26 Aug] G 39
'Pact With Society' Necessary [Rome L'UNITA 23 Aug] G 41
Szeliga: Consumption Must Be 'Well Below' Production in New Plan G 42
[Rome AVANTI 21 Aug]
WIEZ Editor on Intellectuals' Support for Strikers G 44
[Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE 24 Aug]
Talks With FRG Foreign Ministry Delegation Reported [TRYBUNA LUDU 23-24 Aug] G 44
Leaders Greet Romanian Counterparts on National Day [TRYBUNA LUDU 23-24 Aug] G 45

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Receives Israeli Ambassador at 'Latter's Request' H 1
ANSA Report H 1
Bucharest Radio Reports on Trade Union Plenum in Poland H 1
Ceausescu Receives Head of UN Disarmament Center Martenson H 2
Delegate Gheorghe Dolgu Addresses 'Group of 77' H 2

Reportage on Cameroon President Ahidjo Visit H 3
Arrival Report H 3
Official Talks H 3
Awards Ceremony H 4
Ceausescu Receives Pakistani Production Minister H 4
Constantin, Italian Officials Discuss Trade Cooperation in Rome H 5
Economic Cooperation Discussed With Jordanian Minister H 5
British Cooperative Party Chairman Turvey Departs H 5

YUGOSLAVIA

Correspondent Reports Polish Situation 'Increasingly Serious' I 1
Muskie-Genscher Talks, Views on Poland Reported I 1
President Carter Message to Mijatovic Reported I 2
Seserinac Views Directive 59, American Nuclear Policy [BORBA 25 Aug] I 2
Leaders Send National Day Greetings to Ceausescu [BORBA 23 Aug] I 4
RCP's Dascalescu Arrives in Dubrovnik for Holiday I 4
Mijatovic Receives Message From Madagascar President [BORBA 24 Aug] I 4
Bakali Addresses Trade Officials in Pristina on Shortages I 5
Serbian Conference Analyzes Consumer Needs I 6

REPORTAGE ON WARSAW PACT 'COMRADESHIP-IN-ARMS 80' MANEUVERS

Soviet Tank Regiment Moves

LD271514 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1426 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Berlin, 27 Aug (ADN)--The Soviet soldiers taking part in the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers moved to their starting point today along with their equipment. The Suche Bator Guards' Tank Regiment from the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany is taking part in the exercise in the central sector. After the troops moved to their campsite and camoflaged it, they began their battle training. Their tanks and combat vehicles were prepared for the coming exercise under field conditions.

Maneuvers Slogan

LD261114 Hamburg DPA in German 0840 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin, 16 Aug (DPA)--The soldiers of the GDR National People's Army should demonstrate during the large-scale maneuvers of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states starting at the beginning of September called "Comradeship-in-Arms 80": "You can Rely on Us at Any Time and in Any Situation". This slogan has been issued by Col Lothar Beck in the latest issue of the GDR military paper VOLKSARMEE.

Colonel Beck emphasizes that an unequivocal attitude towards the reliable military protection of socialist threatened nobody. "But at no time shall we permit any doubts that the readiness and capability of the Joint Socialist Armed Forces for immediate defense against any aggression will always be maintained at the necessary level". He continues that the members of the National People's Army [NVA] will prove in the maneuvers that the NVA is a modern socialist coalition army and that it always fulfills its internationalist class duties reliably.

About 40,000 men will take part in the exercise. The exercise area is on GDR territory and the adjacent Baltic waters. It will be led by GDR Defense Minister, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann. The exercise will be attended by staffs, units and troops from Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, the Soviet Union, the CSSR and the GDR. Romania is sending military staffs only but no troops. The naval exercise will consist of amphibious units from the GDR People's Navy, and the Polish Navy and the Soviet Baltic Fleet.

GDR Army Chief Comments

LD272042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1743 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Halle/Hera--The upcoming "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers of the Warwaw Pact Joint Armies will make a significant contribution toward securing the reliable protection of peace and socialism. This was stressed by Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, deputy defense minister and GDR Army chief, at a military-political meeting Lin Leuna near Halle on Wednesday.

The general said that the hard work and efforts of the working people needed constant secure protection. In the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers the GDR National People's Army would act as a true ally on the side of the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies, and manifest its combat and fighting readiness. The same day Lt Gen Joachim Goldbach, deputy defense minister and chief of the rear services, addressed another military-political meeting in Gera.

Budapest Radio on Maneuvers

LD272222 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] As has been reported, designated staff and troops of the Hungarian People's Army, which are taking part in the joint exercises to be held on the territory of the GDR and the adjoining waters of the Baltic Sea by the armed forces of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact, have left for the exercise area. Istvan Kormendi's commentary is prompted by this exercise, called "Comradeship-in-Arms 80":

The communiques issued on the joint exercises of the Warsaw Pact usually include the clause that the given exercise is taking place in accordance with the training plans of the Joint Armed Forces. That means that, in practice, the Joint General Command and Staff plan years ahead where and with the participation of which forces the joint exercises are to be held. One of the reasons for planning the exercises many years in advance is due to the fact that the preparation of several tens of thousands of soldiers, several thousands of military vehicles and other means of military technology calls for careful and very detailed preparatory work.

The joint exercises have become regular events since the beginning of the seventies. At the very beginning of the seventies Hungarian troops took part in similar exercises in the GDR, and then similar joint exercises were held with Hungarian participation in Czechoslovakia and Poland. The "Shield 79" exercise, in which Czechoslovak, Bulgarian, Romanian and Soviet troops and staff took part, was held in Hungary. The joint exercises, organized with the participation of several armies, provide an opportunity to assess the training and readiness standards of the troops. The commanders and staff practice the tasks involved in combining and commanding troops of different nationalities and of the various armed forces, and at the same time they supervise the joint defense plans.

Traditionally, the exercises are usually directed by the host minister of defense; in the present case it is Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann. His deputies are the commanders of the other participating national forces, among them the commander of the Hungarian troops, Maj Gen Lajos Morocz. Preparations will take another week or so before the exercise can begin, the main events of which will also be viewed by the chief of the allied armies.

As regards the military policy part of the exercise, it can be stated that these joint exercises are necessary and internationally considered as normal elements of the defense cooperation of the Joint Armed Forces and of the strengthening of their defense capability. It is well known that the Warsaw Pact made a number of proposals in the past few years for broadening the measures created by the Helsinki Final Act aimed at increasing mutual trust. We would like to make substantive progress in this sphere at the Madrid conference.

In the case of exercises the point to be made is to ensure that all European states and alliance systems should organize military exercises in a way which cannot be considered by other states to be a threat or the starting point for a potential attack. And in this case, there is no question of a contradiction. The "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" military exercise, by its very size, cannot be regarded in Western Europe--even from a hostile point of view--as a show of force or a threat. It is not contrary to our efforts aimed at military detente.

LLESHI, SHEHU CONGRATULATE ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU221907 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist occupation, we address to the Romanian people greetings and best wishes for their happiness and prosperity of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and personally.

We express the belief that the friendly relations between the Albanian and Romanian peoples will develop continually.

BRIEFS

ITALO-ALBANIAN GROUP VISITS--A group of Italo-Albanian teachers and students from Sicily recently visited Albania. The group visited work and production centers, agricultural cooperatives and met with cultural and educational workers. It also attended a seminar on the Albanian language, lectures on literature and so forth. It met with Lili Zhamo, deputy minister of education and culture, and Javer Malo, chairman of the committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries. On the occasion of their departure Shpresa Zenelai, vice rector of Tirana University, gave a dinner. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 25 Aug 80 AU]

UNITED STATES SEEKS ROLE FOR NATO IN NEAR, MIDDLE EAST

AU271940 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 27 Aug 80

[By BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov: "NATO--U.S. Tool for Interventions"]

[Text] Sofia, 27 Aug (BTA)--According to announcements from Brussels the USA has launched a diplomatic offensive to its Atlantic allies to impose its plan to extend the zone of activity of NATO so that this zone can include the Near and Middle East areas.

The aim of the plan is obvious: to increase the possibilities of the USA for political and military interventions in the countries in those areas, involving the participation of the Atlantic allies and on their behalf.

The plan of extending the NATO zone of action is directly aimed against Iran and Afghanistan as well as against the Arab states pursuing an anti-imperialist policy.

It is also obvious that the plan assigns a special role to two states, members of the North Atlantic pact. These are Turkey and Greece in view of their important strategical situation and their proximity to the Near and Middle East area. Approving the plan would mean using the territories of Turkey and Greece as a place of arms for the U.S. interventions in the Near and Middle East on behalf of NATO with a view to the U.S. political and strategic goals and oil interests in these areas. This is why Washington's diplomatic offensive is pointing directly at Ankara and Athens. This is why the United States insists on a quicker signing of the new treaty on the statute of U.S. bases in Greece, the treaty particularly defining the role of that country in the enlarged zone of action of NATO in the Near and Middle East...including the Near and Middle East in this zone is in [words indistinct] to the very North Atlantic pact treaty. The threat of automatically involving the Atlantic allies in conflicts and military adventures against their wish and interests comes up.

The probable approval of the U.S. plan would have dangerous aftermath for the peace, security and detente in the Near and Middle East, equally dangerous for the relations of Greece and Turkey with the Near and Middle East states with which they are pursuing a policy of good-neighbourliness and mutually advantageous cooperation.

LEADERS ATTEND CHIEF PROSECUTOR IVAN VACHKOV FUNERAL

AU260943 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Summary] Stanko Todorov, Andrey Lukanov, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, first secretary of Sofia City People's Council; Velko Palin, chief of the Military-Administrative Department at the BCP Central Committee; and Prof Yaroslav Radev, State Council member, attended the funeral ceremony in Sofia today of Ivan Vachkov, BCP Central Committee member, chief prosecutor and deputy of the National Assembly.

BRIEFS

NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR--The newly appointed British ambassador to Bulgaria, Jill L. Bullard has arrived in Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO Bulgarian 24 Aug 80 p 2 AU]

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON SITUATION IN POLAND

LD271906 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Our correspondent Frantisek Sojka has telephoned from Warsaw:

The situation on the coast, in Gdansk, Szczecin and Elblag, where in some enterprises and factories work has been interrupted, remains unchanged also today. The government commission led by Mieczyslaw Jagielski pursues its efforts aimed at the speediest possible normalization of the situation. In all Polish voivodships meetings of primary organizations of the PZPR continue. The agenda of these meetings comprises a [word indistinct] analysis of the current economic difficulties which have cumulated in the last years. The voices of individual participants, representatives of various social groups and strata, are marked by an effort to preserve an atmosphere of calm, to discuss in a businesslike manner a solution of problems which would renew mutual trust, help to overcome existing difficulties and improve the economic and political situation of the country.

HUSAK HOLDS TALKS WITH ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT KAUNDA

LD271846 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] The talks between the Czechoslovak delegation headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and the Zambian delegation headed by President of the Zambian Republic Kenneth David Kaunda opened today in Prague Castle. Also present on behalf of the Czechoslovak side were: Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy federal premier and Czech premier; members of the Central Committee Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier, and Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister for foreign affairs; Leopold Ler, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of finance; Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade; and Vaclav Maly, Czechoslovak ambassador to Zambia.

The Zambian Republic was further represented at the talks by: Reuben Kamanga, member of the United Nation Independence Party [UNIP] Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for Political and Legal Affairs; Humphrey Mulemba, member of the UNIP Central Committee, member of parliament and chairman of the Committee for New Appointments and Discipline; Karasa Makasa, member of the UNIP Central Committee and chairman of the committee for rural developments; Remi Chisupa, minister of trade and Industry; Kebby Musokotwane, minister of finance; Wilson Chakulya, minister of foreign affairs; Unia Costel Nwila, minister of agriculture and water economy; and Syanga Shimambale, Zambian ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

During the talks, which were characterized by identical or close views on discussed issues and which were conducted in a friendly atmosphere, both statesmen expressed determination to strengthen and develop further the relations between Czechoslovakia and Zambia, based on traditional friendship which dates from the time when the people of Zambia fought for their freedom and independence. They stated that the development and strengthening of these relations corresponds to the interests of both countries and serves the cause of world peace and international cooperation.

Both sides then discussed the present international situation. They stressed that the policy of detente is the only acceptable alternative to further development in the world and expressed determination to endeavor for it to be linked with detente in the military sphere, with the elimination of centers of tension in the world and with disarmament.

Gustav Husak and Kenneth Kaunda agreed that the unity of socialist and developing countries and all progressive forces is an important factor in the strengthening of independence of developing countries. They stressed the role of the movement of nonaligned countries as an important factor in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, for the development of peace, coexistence and international cooperation. They condemned resolutely the policy of racism and apartheid in southern Africa.

Gustav Husak and Kenneth Kaunda expressed the conviction that the visit will contribute to the further deepening of relations between both countries in politics, economy and culture, and in the development of friendship between the Czechoslovak and Zambian peoples.

STROUGAL RECEIVES USSR ECONOMICS OFFICIAL SKACHKOV

LD261436 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today Semen Skac .ov, the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who is currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia. In the course of their conversation the two personages examined a broad range of questions relating to the current and long-term aims in deepening economic cooperation between the two countries. They dealt in detail above all with the fulfillment and implementation of the long-term program of development, specialization and coordination of production between Czechoslovakia and the USSR, with topical tasks in the development of cooperation in the field of nuclear energy, in the aircraft industry and in other fields of the national economy.

The meeting was attended by Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade. Also present was Aleksandr Botvin, the USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

SLOKAK NATIONAL UPRISING ANNIVERSARY MARKED

Dinner in Moscow

LD271630 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0300 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Cestmir Lovetinsky, Czechoslovak ambassador to the Soviet Union, has given a dinner in Moscow in honor of the 36th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. Present at the dinner were: Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Babken Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet; Marshal Viktor Kulikov, first deputy minister of defense and commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact, and other official representatives.

Memorial Rally in Bratislava

LD272156 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] The glorious days of the heroic Slovak national uprising and the permanet validity of its bequest for our and the next generation were recalled in Bratislava today by participants in a festive meeting. Honorary places in the Slovak national theater were taken by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and other party and state representatives, representatives of the Slovak National Front Central Committee and its organizations.

Also present were participants in the Slovak national uprising, meritorious members of the party, heroes of socialist labor and other personalities.

After an address delivered by Gejza Slapka, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Bratislava City Party Committee, participants in the festive meeting watched an artistic program.

RUDE PRAVO URGES RECEPTIVENESS TO PEOPLE'S COMPLAINTS

AU271214 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Aug 80 p 3

[Jiri Hecko article: "To Settle Matters Consistently and on Time; Experiences of the People's Control Committee of the Czech Socialist Republic From the Work With Complaints"]

[Excerpts] The ideas, suggestions and complaints of the working people and other citizens are one of the important sources of information and knowledge in running our national economy and public administration. The citizens' recommendations and ideas are a manifestation of their active attitude toward the life and problems of workplaces and communities and of their initiative-filled involvement in their development. Most of them are motivated by people's endeavor to eliminate various problems and shortcomings, which usually have a broad effect and can recur in diverse forms.

It is therefore one of the permanent priority tasks of all bodies and organizations to consistently deal with all complaints lodged by working people and citizens, to analyze the sources and causes of justified complaints, to generalize the findings thus acquired and to make full use of them in managerial and control activity. A letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat addressed 2 years ago not only to party bodies and organizations but to all leading workers in charge of a sector reminded them of the political importance of a responsible approach to notifications and complaints filed by working people and other citizens. The letter's content is still topical.

That is confirmed by the findings of the people's Control Committee of the Czech Socialist Republic acquired from an analysis of citizens' suggestions, notifications and complaints filed last year and the way in which they were dealt with.

More Than in 1978

Central bodies, national committees and organizations and institutions run by them dealt last year with 79,430 filings [podani] in the Czech Socialist Republic, which was 2,270 more than in 1978.

A total of 53.9 percent of the lodged complaints and notifications were fully or partially justified, which is more than in 1978.

The number of anonymous filings also increased last year--by 9 percent, so that their number reached almost 6,000. Most of them had the character of notifications criticizing the incorrect conduct of employees and leading functionaries of bodies and organizations, poor handling of property in socialist ownership, pilferage and so forth. The anonymous character of a number of justified notifications pointing to grave antisocial phenomena is a result of people's fear of the consequences of frank criticism. This should be an important impetus for party, trade union and other bodies.

Just as in the past years the largest number of complaints (27,601) concerned trade and tourism. The number of these complaints increased 8.7 percent in comparison with 1978.

The second largest group with more than 14,000 complaints is made up of complaints about various negative phenomena in socialist organizations. The number of these complaints and the percentage of justified cases further increased from last year. Almost half of them concerned incorrect conduct by functionaries of various institutions but--and this does credit to our boards of representation--only a small number of them concerned employees of national committees.

One of the prerequisites for a more effective struggle against phenomena which our citizens justly criticize in their complaints is that all employees and functionaries in charge make in their everyday control and managerial activity a more purposeful and consistent use of the findings acquired in inquiries into suggestions and complaints. They should also much more emphatically draw conclusions against those who violate their work duties and, through their conduct, dishonor the good name of socialist bodies and organizations. Misplaced leniency and superficiality will not only not help to eliminate the justly criticized phenomena but will become a fertile soil for their further rampant growth.

More effective work with suggestions and complaints would also be aided by the citizens' active participation in their direct investigation. For the time being this is being applied--to a greater or lesser extent--only within the sphere of activity of national committees, and that is to the detriment of the matter. Neither has it become normal practice for leading officials or bodies of people's control to inform the party organizations of important findings made in this sphere and to use their influence in the struggle against the shortcomings that are target of criticism.

In the work with citizens' suggestions and complaints it will never be possible to say: That's it; the job is done. The development of the socialist society brings with itself ever new individual and social needs, the satisfaction of which is very demanding from material and physical viewpoints. However, it is essential when satisfying the new needs not to have to grapple with phenomena and shortcomings that should already have been overcome, especially when most of shortcomings lie with the people. This is also, correctly, the purpose of the tasks contained in the set of measures of all bodies aimed at improving the work with citizens' suggestions and complaints.

CURRENT NOMENKLATURA ASSESSMENT EXPLAINED

AU271905 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Balance Sheet of Deeds"]

[Text] A person is not a machine that works mechanically. He thinks and feels while working and living. He establishes complicated relationships with other people. He refines his skills, fosters his qualities and discovers his talents, and while doing this, he also more than once makes a mistake, stumbles, errs....

It is a good thing from time to time to draw a balance sheet of all that, of his positive and negative qualities, to write it down and ponder what to do next, what to strengthen and develop, what to deal with--particularly when ranking personnel are involved.

The comprehensive assessment of the nomenklatura cadres of the party bodies, which has begun in the weeks past and which will continue until the end of 1981, is such a balance sheet of deeds and attitudes.

The almost one and half years allotted for its execution is the evidence that what is involved here is not at all a rash campaign or action subject to strict deadlines, but a task calling for serious approach, maximum consistency and purposefulness. The purpose of the assessment is to evaluate the share the ranking personnel has in the implementation of tasks set by the 15th party congress, and to contribute to a more purposeful deployment of manpower in the upcoming Seventh 5-Year Plan.

We must add that the assessment now underway is nothing new in our cadre work, but is the continuation of the system of regular assessment of cadres in the nomenklatura of the party bodies. It began with a 2-year cycle in 1972 when the activity of about 350,000 persons was assessed. In 1974 a total of 404,000 persons were assessed and 2 years later 527,000 working people. That time it emerged that it is enough to carry out such an extensive assessment only once every 5 years. When that time comes, the 5-year plan ends and it is possible to figure out who, and to what extent, personally contributed to its positive results; and also the mandate ends of persons in the representative bodies and of officials of social organizations, who are preparing the balance sheet of their activity.

The course of the assessment is in all places determined by political-organizational measures of the party bodies and organizations. What is to be pondered now, at the beginning of the assessment, is the aspect of its content, its purpose--that is, to insure that all ranking personnel enter the next 5-year period knowing that the party trusts them but at the same time also applies strong criteria of control to them, that they enter the next 5-year period knowing their tasks, strengths and weaknesses, and, above all, determined to do their best for the development of our society. Such a culmination of a substantial stage of the comprehensive assessment--comradely interviews with the nomenklatura cadres in committees, at presidia of the national committees or with secretaries and other leading workers--depends on the attitude of the assessors and the assessed, on comprehending the role of the current assessment in the overall cadre work and on the increasing importance of the human factor for the party's entire economic and social policy.

We regard the regular assessment of people to be the fundamental method of cadre work, a concrete manifestation of the party's lasting care for the vital factor of all our efforts. It is not at all a sort of "purge," as it is called by our ill-wishers in order to degrade its positive aspects, and nothing would be more harmful than--when carrying out the assessment--to fall victim to soulless stereotypes, formalism and subjectivism.

The possibility of these errors has to be urgently pointed out, because of the experience gained from the first assessment cycle: The large number of those assessed and the little time resulted in the application of deep-rooted schemes. The assessment was done according to a single pattern ["na jedno koyto"] in one phrase: rush [kampanovitost] and formalism. A realistic assessment of a person as he is in everyday life is still frequently the weak spot of our cadre work. Subjectivism--personal relationship, sympathy, dislike, one-sidedness or prejudice--is still a disturbing factor here. It happens that a person is "branded" in a certain way--be it in the good sense of the word or in the negative and he will not get rid of it; in the eyes of other people the "first impression" remains although all of us change as the years go by, developing, gaining something or losing something. At other times there is the influence of the future plans for the employee at work--his assessment is different when they want to "get rid" of him or when he does not meet requirements, and different again when they need him. In the first case there is nothing but praise even for a poor or average employee; in the second case one spares no criticism because the "comrade is capable, active, but not yet perfect."

In reality all people, and the ranking personnel are no exception, have their positive and negative sides.

The difference is only in their proportion and in the individual's attitude toward his qualities. The assessment is to embody both sides and draw the proper conclusion from the picture. There is no problem with underscoring the positive aspects--praise is easy to dish out and is gladly received. But the roof is on fire as soon as the talk steers to a comrade's errors and weak spots. Unfortunately real, sincere self-criticism is very rare. The errors and shortcomings of ranking personnel are only rarely discussed openly, eye to eye, because frequently they strongly oppose it, because they do not admit that here and there they could err or proceed incorrectly. They regard any sign of criticism as an attack on their person, as an evil intention. But the practice of adding up a "bill of errors" somewhere in seclusion with the intention of presenting it to a person as a strong trump cannot be tolerated either.

The prevention of these incorrect things that weaken the result of the entire comprehensive assessment lies, in the first place, in a thorough preparation of the basis for and in the creation of a comradely, critical and self-critical atmosphere for the assessment in which it will be possible to openly and matter-of-factly exchange views on the good qualities and the weaknesses of the comrade assessed. When doing this, it will be useful to take into account the views of party organizations and entire work collectives.

What should be discussed in the first place? In the first place stands a thorough assessment of the question how the appropriate official [pracovnik] fights for the party policy in the sector entrusted to him. Such a "personalization" of the participation and the share of the individual in the successes and even more in the failures and errors is not easy and appears to be another weak spot of the cadre work. Unfortunately, talking about shortcomings while naming names connected with them at members' or committee meetings of party organizations or at deliberations of economic bodies is not customary or the everyday norm. Therefore, the interview on the theme "what about you, comrade?" might look like something exceptional, unusual. But no, this inevitable straightforward question must be asked and answered by all that hold important managerial posts entrusted to them by the party.

The answers will reflect what the individual comrades concretely understand concerning the escalating demands on managerial work and the personal example of the manager, and it will not be possible to be satisfied with "smooth-cornered," general formulations. The assessment must bear a clear stamp of the times and the conditions under which it is taking place: the end of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, in which emerged in several places where problems arise from subjective causes, from poor effectiveness of the managerial, planning, organizational and mass political work, and at the beginning of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, which holds still more urgent demands on the entire managerial sphere.

Involved will be identical issues: personal contribution toward the fulfillment of tasks, but in each sphere with specific concreteness and differentiated criteria in accordance with the importance of the position held. For cadres in the central state bodies and for ranking economic personnel it will be the quality and the effectiveness of their work when it comes to pushing through the policy of the party and the vigorous overcoming of the vestiges of the extensive approach to the development of the economy; their contribution toward the implementation of science and technology, the development of the international socialist integration, the development of creative forces and initiative of the working people; and other criteria. The current and pivotal criteria must be specifically implemented when it comes to the assessment of cadres in agriculture, in the scientific research base, in education and of the cadres in the ideological sphere.

It would be highly incorrect to stick to rigorous technocratic viewpoints. [paragraph continues]

The assessment is being carried out in a comprehensive manner--that is, the people must be assessed in an all-round fashion, fully in accordance with the criteria set by the resolution of the Central Committee Presidium of 1970: oneness with the workers' class interests, political and professional maturity, personal qualities and moral characteristics. Thus, assessed will be political commitment and the ability to actively assert the party line in all issues, professional competence, interest in progressive methods, creativity, range of knowledge [vecny rozmach], performance, socialist entrepreneurship and rational thinking, as well as the sense of responsibility, particularly toward the plan, agreements and commitments. Another factor that must be stressed is that those managers [pracovnici] who because of their own mistakes are systematically not achieving the desired results, do not display the necessary political maturity and professional ability, who violate the norms of socialist ethics or misuse their position to gain personal advantages, who tolerate corruption, who divest themselves of responsibility, suppress criticism and behave arrogantly toward the working people, should not pass the assessment without proper and principled conclusions being drawn against them.

There exists every possible reason to presume that the overwhelming majority of our nomenklatura cadres will fully meet the requirements of the current comprehensive evaluation and the conditions of the forthcoming period. Each of these who realizes that, when emphasizing the complex and increasingly conflictual nature of the further avenues of our society's development, will be turned to by the party first and foremost and will be relied on by it to conduct from their posts an active struggle for the implementation of the party's policy. Each of these who does not content himself with the achieved results, who knows how to solve problems daringly and without compromises and who goes ahead with his personal example, will receive a mandate for two more years of responsible work after the comprehensive evaluation and, in addition, the party's full trust and support for it.

RUDE PRAVO URGES IMPROVEMENT OF MANPOWER RECRUITMENT

AU251604 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Aug 80 p 2

[Karol Mikulka article in the column "We Cannot Afford to Waste": "More Attention to Recruitment"]

[Summary] Good organization of manpower recruitment is one of the basic prerequisites for a smooth development of the national economy. In the hiring of people, besides providing information on the advantages of a profession, it is also necessary to speak about the employee's future obligations. The mere fulfillment of the recruitment plan is not enough.

To give an example: "Last year the Ostrava-Karvina mining concern obtained almost 5,500 new employees within the framework of organized recruitment. Just to hire them more than Kcs41 million had to be spent, even before they worked the first shift! And what is the reality today? Only 3,900 of them are still properly working. With some of them it was necessary to terminate the contract because of poor work morale; others are no longer registered or are absent without leave."

Each of them has to be replaced, naturally, by a new employee, which substantially increases extraction costs and causes considerable losses. The cost of recruiting one employee is more than Kcs7,500 and the on the job training and the resulting initial reduced output costs an additional Kcs2,000. The employees' lack of experience with the sophisticated machinery caused by the high fluctuation rate also causes problems. This enhances the responsibility of the national committees and organizations charged with manpower recruitment for the most important enterprises.

They must be aware of their responsibility for the selection of those people who have the prerequisites for successful work in the designated organization. Raising the effectiveness of the national economy requires also an effective use of manpower.

JAKES SPEAKS AT OPENING OF AGROKOMPLEX 80 EXHIBITION

LD221952 Prague CTK in English 1734 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Bratislava--The importance of the close cooperation of the socialist countries in agriculture and the food industry was stressed at Nitra, central Slovakia, today by Milos Jakes, communist party Central Committee secretary and alternate member of the party Presidium, at the opening of a nationwide exhibition Agrokomplex 80.

He said that especially important for the further development of Czechoslovakia's socialist large-scale agricultural production is the application of the findings of Soviet science and know-how. More than 80 Czechoslovak and CMEA countries' exhibitors have their stands at the show, devoted this year especially to vegetable, fruit and wine growing, and hunting. More than 4,100 outstanding hunting trophies are also on display.

LENART STUDIES HARVESTING PROGRESS IN LIPTOVSKY MIKULAS

LD250850 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 24 Aug 80

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, familiarized himself in the district of Liptovsky Mikulas yesterday with the progress of this year's harvest. District officials informed Comrade Jozef Lenart about how the appeal of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee and the federal government to speed up the gathering of the harvest is being implemented in their district. Comrade Lenart visited a state farm in Liptovsky Mikulas and several other cooperative farms in the district. In a cordial conversation, farmers assured Comrade Lenart that with the effective voluntary assistance of industrial workers, members of the social organizations of the National Front and other citizens they will speed up the harvest of cereals, fodder and potatoes and that they will successfully meet the targets laid down in the state plan.

LENART TOURS ENTERPRISES IN GALANTA DISTRICT

LD272154 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, visited the Galanta district today. Accompanied by representatives of the district, he watched a test run at the newly constructed dried milk plant production in Sered.

Comrade Lenart then visited the nickel mine, the only producer of nickel in Czechoslovakia, an enterprise which will celebrate its 20th anniversary tomorrow. In the afternoon he saw the progress of work on the new hydro project in Kralova Nad Vahom.

At the end of his working visit, Comrade Jozef Lenart attended a meeting with leading representatives of party and state bodies of the Galanta District.

ZAMBIA'S KAUNDA REPORTEDLY ADDRESSES 'TABOO' SUBJECT

DW261015 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 26 Aug 80 p 4

[Karl Heinz Baum article: "When Kaunda Spoke of the Wall the Audience Held its Breath"]

[Text] "Allow me to fully exploit the academic liberty which I have acquired with this honor." This phrase uttered by the president of Zambia, Kenneth Kaunda, in his speech of thanks for the award of the honorary doctor's title at East Berlin's Humboldt University, did not make SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag alone prick up his ears. What then came was something that no official state guest of the GDR had ever dared to say. When Kaunda, who spoke English, used the phrase "your little wall..." the interpreter faltered. Only after he had reassured himself with a look at Kaunda did he translate the passage correctly: "Your little wall is the perfect symbol of Europe's dangerous partition." Mittag, just like other members of the GDR State Council, professors, lecturers, and students held their breath. But the guest went on unerringly: Peace in the world can be safeguarded only if Europe's political partition is overcome. "If there is to be a world with more security it is necessary to answer the question as to where Europe stands." As long as there is not any internal coexistence in Europe the European dilemma will continue, as will the danger that new military horrors might emanate from Europe.

In contrast to the honoring of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, whose speech of thanks for the award of the honorary doctor's title was reprinted in the SED central organ, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on Monday confined itself to the indirect reproduction of Kaunda's speech. What was said about his passage merely was this: "The president also dealt in detail with the political situation in Europe and its effects on Africa." The attempt of West German correspondents in the GDR--they had not been invited to Humboldt University--to obtain the original text of the speech failed Monday. Humboldt University referred to the GDR Research Ministry which in turn referred to the Zambian Embassy which, however, is located in Moscow.

The GDR has little luck with its state guests which, though being close to the socialist camp, are not affiliated with it, for they are not afraid to bluntly bring up the topics which are taboo in the official GDR policy. Libyan Chief of State Mu'ammar al-Qadhdafi likewise touched a taboo subject when he was taken to the "antifascist protective wall" (the wall) for inspection. At the time he promised Honecker the full support of Libya in German reunification, a formulation which likewise did not appear in the GDR media the next day.

Kaunda did not go to the wall at all, but he discussed it in detail. Reportage of GDR papers on the state visit of the Zambian president is rather detailed but without any exuberant tones with which Ethiopia's state chief Mengistu Haile Mariam has been celebrated, for example. From the GDR's point of view Kaunda has made another faux pas which has not been registered by GDR media either. On board the plane which landed with the delegation in Schoenefeld near Berlin was also Subulwa, the Zambian state minister for trade and industry. He went right away to West Berlin to take part in the opening of the overseas import fair "Partners of Progress."

GDR State Council chairman Erich Honecker, who had a thorough talk with Kaunda, still must wait for a friendship treaty between the GDR and Zambia. Official communiques indicate that a program has been concluded between the two states on long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation, an aviation agreement, "as well as further agreements." GDR media do not mention why Kaunda is staying for another 3 days privately in Leipzig, nor do they say that Polish party chief Gierek has asked Kaunda to abstain from a visit to the neighboring country.

Kaunda had pointed out in a toast at a dinner with Erich Honecker that the first direction of the Zambian revolution--the fight against capitalism, imperialism, colonialism, Zionism, racism, fascism and apartheid--does not have priority any more over the second direction, the fight against poverty, famine, illness, ignorance, crime, corruption and exploitation of man by man. He added that Zambia continues to consider the GDR an important ally in the new fight for humanitarian, socialist and economic liberation. Kaunda also said what it means: "We need much understanding. We need good leadership cadres. We need equipment. We need technology and good financial support." The GDR will find it harder to fulfill these requests than giving support in the first direction of the revolution, which in part could be handled just with words and not with money.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT TO ICELAND BY FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER

Dinner Toasts

LD252350 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2138 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Reykjavik, 25 Aug (ADN)--"Iceland wants to maintain good and friendly relations with all nations." This was stressed by Icelandic Foreign Minister Dr Olafur Johannesson, who on Monday gave a dinner in Reykjavik in honor of his GDR counterpart Oskar Fischer.

Johannesson expressed his satisfaction with this official visit which "will deepen the good relations between Iceland and the GDR." He drew attention to his country's history and old literature, of which Iceland's citizens are justly proud. But in spite of it, today's generation do not want to live in the shadow of the past. Iceland has been isolated for a long time "but is now on an important road between East and West and has many more relations with other countries. It takes part in manifold international cooperation and pursues its own foreign policy, which is partly determined by the country's position. Iceland advocates that peace rules in the world," continued the foreign minister.

Naturally Iceland will fulfill the obligations it had entered into as member of alliances and international organizations, said the politician. At the same time he pointed to "the right to self-determination of each nation, and the right to determine itself the internal affairs and the form of government." Referring to the coming Madrid meeting he said: "I know that both Iceland and the GDR recognize the close connection between security and cooperation in Europe and in other parts of the world."

Oskar Fischer said in his reply that the relations between both states are developing "in the political and economic sphere and also in other spheres constantly and in a balanced way." A "consistent continuation of the political dialogue seen as useful by both sides corresponds to the interests of our peoples, serves peace." In view of the current complicated and tense international situation the exchange of views on questions of peace, security and cooperation is primarily determined by the common concern for the continuation of detente.

"The interests of our peoples command us to do everything so that peace becomes stronger and the arms race is ended. Our frank exchange of views makes clear the necessity of increased endeavors for the consistent continuation of the process of detente. It calls for the highest degree of political readiness to seek and to have a dialogue on questions not only uniting us but also on those of dispute, in order to promote mutual trust and thus cooperation, and more: In order to strengthen peace it requires the commitment and the cooperation of all.

"It requires us to carry the responsibility of government. I fully agree with you, Mr Minister, that it would be deeply against the interests of the peoples to return to the 'cold war.' It is our joint view that there is no sensible alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence," said the GDR foreign minister. A change to disarmament on the basis of the strict maintenance of the principle of equality and equal security must be brought about. The Warsaw Pact states submit on this timely and also acceptable proposals.

In the view of the GDR foreign minister "the European conference on military detente and disarmament can be an important step on this road, on the early convening of which agreement should be reached at the Madrid meeting in the interests of peace and the peoples. Beyond this we should do our part at the Madrid meeting so that practical decisions are taken on all articles of the Helsinki Final Act which deepen cooperation and strengthen the norms of peaceful cooperation." The exchange of views on important questions of the safeguarding of peace and on the continuation of the process of detente was useful. "It resulted in not just a few standpoints which were common or were coming close to each other," concluded Oskar Fischer.

Summary; Departure 27 August

LD272241 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1148 GMT 27 Aug 80

[By ADN correspondent Bruno Storm]

[Text] Reykjavik--While bidding farewell to GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at Keflavik Airport, Icelandic Foreign Minister Dr Olafur Johannesson once again confirmed the agreement reached during the talks between the two politicians to the effect that Iceland and the GDR will work jointly, each to the extent of its individual capability, for detente and disarmament. An opportunity for this will soon be provided during the coming weeks with the UN General Assembly special session in New York and the Madrid meeting.

The Icelandic hosts had given a framework during the first visit by a GDR foreign minister to the island of volcanoes and geysers which corresponded with the good relations between the two states.

President Vigdis Finnbogadottir received foreign minister Oskar Fischer for a discussion in a relaxed atmosphere. Greetings and good wishes from GDR State Council Chairman and SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker to her and the Icelandic people were cordially reciprocated.

The meeting with Prime Minister Gunnar Thoroddsen--Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer also conveyed to him greetings from Erich Honecker and an invitation to pay an official visit to the GDR--was also characterized by this spirit. Gunnar Thoroddsen stressed that the two nations are guided by the same desire to preserve peace, and that the already good relations will continue to develop in the future in a friendly manner. During the talks between the two foreign ministers attention soon went beyond the search for a common denominator in the decisive issue of securing peace.

Both GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Icelandic Foreign Minister Dr Olafur Johannesson reached agreement--while maintaining their different assessment of certain events in the current world political situation--on specific steps by their countries in solving, as Oskar Fischer called it, "the cardinal problem of our time: a turn towards disarmament on the basis of strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security."

A return to the "cold war," the two politicians said, would most deeply run counter to the interests of the peoples.

For the essentially problem-free bilateral relations--Olafur Johannesson merely expressed the wish in this respect for more parity in the balance of trade--the two foreign ministers suggested new shapes of development in the fields of economy, science and technology and culture.

The consistent continuation of political dialogue regarded as useful by the two partners during this first visit to Iceland by a GDR foreign minister will undoubtedly continue to consolidate relations between the two states and provide a fresh incentive for their joint efforts for detente and disarmament.

AXEN MEETS WITH FRENCH CP OFFICIAL JUQUIN

LD272144 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin--SED Politburo member Hermann Axen had a friendly talk today with Pierre Juquin, member of the Politburo of the French Communist Party Central Committee, who is currently on holiday in the GDR.

The two politicians stressed the need to defend the process of detente against a policy of confrontation by aggressive imperialist circles and bring about an end to the arms race and effective disarmament measures. Concerted and coordinated action by communists and all peace forces were an urgent order of the day in this respect.

Axen and Juquin paid tribute to the close, fraternal relations between the SED and the French Communist Party. In the spirit of the joint statement of the SED and the French Communist Party of 25 April 1980, they supported future fruitful cooperation for the benefit of their peoples and in the struggle for the preservation and securing of peace.

HERRMANN RECEIVES SYRIAN PROGRESSIVE FRONT DELEGATION

LD271422 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1658 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin, 26 Aug (ADN)--SED Politburo member Joachim Herrmann on Tuesday received a delegation of the National Progressive Front (NFF) of Syria, led by Muhammad Haydar, member of the NFF Central Executive and of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, for a friendly discussion. The delegation, which is in the GDR at the invitation of the National Council of the National Front, praised the close cooperation between the two countries. It reported on the NFF's contribution to strengthen the Syrian Arab Republic and to the struggle against imperialist machinations in the Middle East.

Joachim Herrmann reported on current issues of the SED's domestic and foreign policy and on the broad movement of all classes and sectors of the population in contributing to the preparations for the 10th SED Congress. They are helping, particularly through their initiatives, to achieve a high increase in economic performance, to implement the SED's policy, aimed at the well-being of the entire people, said Joachim Herrmann. This was also the main aim of the GDR National Front.

Joachim Herrmann described the struggle for peace, against the arms drive and missile policy of the aggressive U.S. forces and those of NATO, as a key issue for mankind.

Firmly allied to the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, the GDR worked constructively for an end to the arms race and implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. The GDR's active anti-imperialist solidarity, stressed Herrmann, also encompassed the Syrian Arab Republic in its struggle for a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the conflict in the Middle East.

AXEN RECEIVES GUYANA'S JAGAN FOR 'FRIENDLY DISCUSSION'

LD271414 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1531 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin, 26 Aug (ADN)--SED Politburo member Hermann Axen on Tuesday received the general secretary of the Guyana People's Progressive Party, Cheddi Jagan. During the friendly discussion, the guest reported that by adopting the line of creating a "national and patriotic front" and a "revolutionary democratic government" his party had pointed the way to a union of all anti-imperialist and progressive forces in the country. In this way national independence could be consolidated and the policy of progressive democratic changes consistently pursued.

Hermann Axen reported on the preparations for the 10th SED Congress and explained the GDR's constructive contribution to securing peace and detente. He stressed the solidarity attitude of GDR communists in the Guyanan fraternal party's struggle to establish working class unity, overcoming the racial barriers bequeathed by colonialism and securing the country's progressive development.

Both sides spoke out in favor of joint efforts by all anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces to secure world peace and continue the international process of detente. It was important, in accordance with the declaration of the Warsaw Pact states, to push through effective measures on arms limitation and disarmament and to counter the U.S. imperialist and NATO policy of confrontation. Both partners support the Soviet proposals for preliminary talks on medium-range missiles and advocate the early ratification of SALT II.

They condemn the policy of threat and military blackmail on the part of the United States which is directed against the revolutionary movement in Latin America and the Caribbean. Axen and Jagan declared their parties' solidarity with the Bolivian and El Salvador workers' resistance against the terror of reactionary military dictatorships.

The SED and People's Progressive Party of Guyana are agreed to continue to cooperate in a friendly manner in future.

HONECKER RECEIVES FDJ, CUBAN YOUTH DELEGATION LEADERS

LD251354 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1116 GMT 25 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin, 25 Aug (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received on Monday the heads of delegations of the Cuban Union of Young Communists [UJC] and the FDJ who attended the friendship meeting between GDR and Cuban youth in Rostock.

Luis Orlando Dominguez, first secretary of the UJC National Committee, and Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, conveyed cordial greetings from the representatives of the young of the two fraternally associated states. They also presented a letter to the central committees of the SED and the Cuban Communist Party bearing the signatures of the delegates to the meeting.

Luis Orlando Dominguez and Egon Krenz told Erich Honecker that the two youth organizations are doing everything in their power to strengthen socialism and defend peace. The achievements of the GDR youth in the FDJ initiative for the 10th SED Congress and the activities of the Cuban girls and boys in the preparation of the Second Cuban Communist Party Congress testify to this.

Erich Honecker referred to the Rostock meeting as an important contribution by the young of the two countries to implement the treaty on friendship and cooperation signed by Fidel Castro and himself a few weeks ago.

The young in particular are carrying a great responsibility in bringing together across the continents the family of socialist countries. That is a truly revolutionary task. It is a challenge to the political initiative, the knowledge and the expertise of the young generation.

Erich Honecker wished the young Cuban communists further successes in the preparation of the Second Party Congress of the Cuban Communist Party. At the same time he expressed his conviction that the FDJ, on the path toward the 10th SED Congress, will prove itself once again as the helper and fighting reserve of the party.

SCHUERER SPEAKS ON GREATER PRODUCTION GOALS

LD272154 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] The consistent struggle for discovering new performance reserves is the correct position to adopt in fulfilling party decisions, according to Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the State Planning Commission.

At a meeting today with the working people of the "Ernst Thaelmann" Schwermaschinenbaukombinat, Magdeburg, he stressed the great economic significance of the plant as a producer of complete installations for the home market and for export. In 1981 M2 billion worth of industrial goods are planned for the first time.

Gerhard Schuerer then pointed to the great importance of the discussion of the plan as well as the manifold initiatives in honor of the 10th SED Congress. He called for the purposeful implementation of the large numbers of proposals made by trade union groups, work teams, innovators and inventors. So far more than 1,600 proposals have been submitted, aiming at a higher performance and the further improvement of working conditions.

AUTHORITIES DETAIN BORDER REGULATIONS VIOLATORS

AU271813 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 23 August 1980 FRG citizens Bernd Wegner and Bernd Burose were detained at the GDR Griebnitzsee border crossing point. Both had hidden themselves in the D245 transit train and had attempted to evade routine border clearance procedures. Investigative procedures were initiated.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO NIGERIA--Alhaji Shehu Shagari, Nigerian president and supreme commander of the Nigerian Armed Forces, on 19 August received the new GDR Ambassador Dr Wolf Schunke for the presentation of his credentials. Both sides reaffirmed their readiness to continue the positive development of bilateral relations of the last years. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Aug 80 p 2 AU]

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS GDANSK NEGOTIATIONS, STRIKERS DEMANDS

LD272224 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Correspondent Szabolcs Szilagyi Warsaw dispatch]

[Text] The most recent PAP reports state that the strikes are continuing. Machinery and equipment, worth billions, have been put under safe-keeping, and calm and order continue to prevail on the scene of the work stoppages. The normal functioning of life is still being hindered in Szczecin by the absence of local public transportation, while in Elblag key plants and building industry enterprises are at a standstill and here, in Warsaw too, local transportation comes to a halt every now and then.

Gdansk local radio transmitted live the talks between the government commission, headed by Deputy Premier Jagielski, and the representatives of the strikers, which took place yesterday. The agenda of the talks now includes the 21-point list of demands. The Gdansk correspondent for Warsaw Radio reports that these negotiations are not easy. The points of view are fundamentally different. However, there is a complete identity of views in the desire to continue the talks until an agreement is finally reached.

Today's issue of TRYBUNA LUDU, writing about the strikers' demands, notes that the difference in standpoints is seen in sharpest relief on the subject of the trade unions which express class interests. This would be done in such a way as to ensure that their entire organizational activity should be closely linked to the working collectives and should consistently safeguard their interests and rights.

TRYBUNA LUDU and the other Polish papers have published the speech made by Stefan Wyszynski, head of the Polish Catholic Church, and carried on Warsaw Television at the scene of the Marian Festival in Czestochowa yesterday evening. The cardinal, appealing to the conscience of Poles, called for calm, the preservation of order and legality and for honest work.

NEPSZABADSAG: DIRECTIVE 59 AGGRAVATES 'CONTRADICTIONS' IN NATO

LD260858 Budapest MTI in English 0609 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 26 Aug (MTI)--"The recently published U.S. President's Directive 59, new nuclear strategy, has come under fire in the West too. An increasingly number of people there are realizing that those were right who, while speaking of the American foreign policy, had warned from the beginning that it did not involve simply zigzags but a line and such steps have got their own logic," writes NEPSZABADSAG in an article entitled "Moving Away From Reality" carried in its Tuesday issue. "The American administration, which had though signed SALT II, adopted new military programmes to make numerous concessions to the fiercest opponents of the treaty in order--it has been claimed--to 'save' the accord, but later on trumped up excuses, it laid the treaty aside and in the meanwhile stepped up the military programmes and now even went one step further. It took a new, huge step on the path that removes it from reality and from arms limitation.

"What in fact is at issue?" asks the author. "It involves an issue that appears hypothetical at first instance. It concerns that in case of a nuclear war, how the targets of American nuclear missiles should be changed as compared to the earlier notion. Since the nuclear parity has come into being, most of the official American strategists set out from that the potential targets of most U.S. rockets will primarily be the big cities and inhabited areas of the enemy.

"Considerable forces within the American leading circles have been working for a long time to give a fresh and more dangerous orientation than every before to the new official doctrine. A new theory appeared in the USA in 1974 that placed emphasis on a renewed selection of the targets. The theory goes to the credit of the then Defense Secretary Schlesinger and it urged that emphasis should be put on a strategy against force, that is, expressedly against military targets."

The Budapest daily goes on to write: "At that time, however, no presidential directive was born to confirm the theory officially. At the time of last presidential election campaign and several times even after that, Carter isolated himself from Schlesinger's views. And still it is a fact that since the present administration's entry into office the elaboration of 'the strategic change' has become more perceptible and research work in this direction has been guided by Brzezinski and Brown. The essence of the decision--said Brown in his report to Congress--is to elaborate nuclear war plans that 'include strike against those targets which constitute the military and political structure of the Soviet Union'.

"These plans have been approved by President Carter through his Directive 59. This elevated such guidelines to the level of state policy," establishes the author of the article, "that deem nuclear war not as something to be avoided but something acceptable. According to the official explanation given to the doctrine, the policy renders nuclear war 'more human', because--goes the argument for the doctrine--mutual strikes will not destroy inhabited areas but military targets and so it will 'spare the majority of the population'. A nuclear war," says the Budapest daily, "is not a 'match' whose rules will be unilaterally set and modified by Washington. Irrespective of the type and target, the deployment of nuclear weapons can change the character of a war and can set off a process no more controllable and which can lead at a terrible pace to the total nuclear conflagration of the world."

NEPSZABADSAG goes on to quote retired general of Bundeswehr Baudissin, one of the most prominent Western experts, who has described the current doctrine as "extremely dangerous" adding: "If the USA launches a nuclear attack, it will be physically impossible for the other side to distinguish in the little time at its disposal whether it is an attack directed only against its military objects or a global attack. Consequently the only thing a rational mind can expect is that the attacked country will use its entire strength for counter-strike."

The paper points out: "It requires no emphasis that acceptance of such a doctrine will strain the Soviet-American relations which are extremely important from the point of view of detente. But those who have once again confronted their West European allies with a fait accompli despite so many promises of advance coordination, have also aggravated the contradictions within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization."

Continuing NEPSZABADSAG establishes: "It is assessed in West European capitals, too, that the timing of the approval to the new doctrine may be linked to an election campaign where the current U.S. administration will overtake the Republican opposition by overbidding on the right, but its consequences will reach beyond the election year. A strategy devoid of SALT, in fact an offensive nuclear strategy that rules out SALT, appears to be unacceptable for all those rational-minded politicians who set out from the long-term interests of their countries as well as of Europe, who are earnest about Helsinki and who are desirous of advancing further on the path of military detente," concludes the article in the Budapest daily.

GDANSK TALKS RESUME MORNING OF 28 AUGUST

LD281020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Strikes continue in the factories of the tricity, Szczecin and Elblag. Animated discussion is in progress everywhere today on the publicly announced stance of the government commission toward the postulates of the striking Gdansk work forces.

The next round of talks between the government commission and the strikers' representatives began at the Gdansk shipyard at 1100 today.

Final Agreement a 'Must'

LD281202 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The Premier's statement that representatives of both the government commission, led by Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Politburo member and deputy premier, and the presidium of the Interfactory Strike Committee, led by Lech Walesa, will continue their negotiations at the experts' level, has been received with satisfaction and approval.

According to a report just received, the talks began at 1100.

On the coast, the prevailing opinion is that despite existing differences on individual matters, mainly on point one, [word indistinct] system of functioning of trade unions, the talks and discussion can and must lead to a final agreement. This is the desire of all working people on the coast, and we are convinced that it will be fulfilled.

Naturally, as soon as information arrives, we will convey it to our listeners immediately.

27 August Talks

LD280706 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Yesterday talks were in progress between representatives of the government commission appointed to examine the postulates of factory workforces and the problems of the coastal area and the Interfactory Strike Committee. Together with experts they discussed matters concerning the first postulate of the trade unions.

In the evening, in front of the microphones of the Gdansk broadcasting station of Polish radio and in front of the cameras of the Gdansk television center, there appeared Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, chairman of the government commission and member of the party Central Committee Politburo. The speaker devoted the first part of his speech to problems of greatest interest to working people, that is matters pertaining to the level of wages, the value of pensions and old-age pensions and to market supplies and also matters concerning prices and housing.

Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski stated what has been agreed on so far and when this would be implemented. Next, he discussed problems connected with the trade union movement.

Jagielski Report on Talks

LD280954 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0515 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, chairman of the government commission examining the postulates of workforces and problems of the coastal area and member of the party Central Committee Politburo, appeared yesterday evening in front of the microphones of the Gdansk broadcasting station and in front of the cameras of the Gdansk television center. We are now repeating this speech:

[Begin recording] [Announcer] We have the cameras of the Gdansk studio of Polish television and the microphones of Polish radio. Now over to Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, party Central Committee Politburo member and the chairman of the government commission examining the postulates of workforces and the problems of the coastal area.

[Jagielski] Esteemed citizens and inhabitants of the coastal area: At the outset I would like to inform television viewers that the government commission is continuing its work. The press, radio and television have carried reports on the latest two meetings between the commission and the presidium of the Interfactory Strike Committee. The meetings took place in the Gdansk shipyard. Attending these meetings were representatives of the striking factories of the tricity and also Polish and foreign reporters. Therefore, I will not be returning to the detailed discussions which took place there because they have been widely disseminated. Just let me remind you that at the first meeting I presented and tried to justify the view of the commission on the 21 postulates presented by the workforces of the striking factories.

The second meeting was mostly devoted to discussing the postulates concerning the trade unions. I wish to stress that I treated and am treating the problems contained in the postulates of the workforces of the Gdansk coastal area with total seriousness. Of course, this is because they concern essential issues for working people. My attitude to them has been formed by the wish to face in a constructive manner the vital interests of every worker and every family, taking into account at the same time the feasible capabilities of our economy. These capabilities are limited. I think you (?agree) with me that we have to adopt a certain sequence in dealing with the just postulates and proposals. I consider that I have made proper decisions in this respect, that it is necessary to begin with what particularly painfully affects working people, what rankles workforces and families and what affects the way we feel and the social climate.

What I have in mind here are postulates, social and pay postulates, wage increases, pensions and old-age pensions and extended paid maternity leave. What I have in mind in particular is the postulate which is most vital for the level of stabilizing living conditions, the matter of compensation. What this means is that compensation must be introduced that will level out increases in the cost of living and prices by an increase in wages, pensions and old-age pensions, family benefits and grants. In accordance with the postulates of the workforces the government has undertaken the appropriate work in this regard. The compensation system, as previously consulted and discussed with workforces will be introduced next year. I stress yet again: I think that it is precisely this system that is a safeguard for the standard and conditions of living of working people for [word indistinct] will protect the family budget from price rises and will stabilize the cost of living. I maintain my stance: I consider that the continuation of the talks in branch groups begun a few days ago is useful.

The dates and levels of wage increases for dockworkers, for enterprises, the electrical engineering industry, light industry, the agricultural-foodstuff industry and for urban transport workers have already been fixed. Talks are in progress and more concrete decisions are being made. In addition to this, let us take up matters connected with the supply and distribution of goods in short supply. The government, at today's session of the Council of Ministers, adopted more decisions as regards increasing supplies of meat, processed meat and other foodstuffs.

As regards the introduction of meat vouchers, then I take back my suggestion from the last meeting. Let us discuss if and how we can carry this out. It is worth discussing again any concrete proposals. As regards benefits, we accept that within 3 months--in other words by the end of November--a program will be worked out for raising family benefits, with a deadline of introducing it next year. The same concerns pensions and old-age pensions. Therefore, as from next year an increase in pensions and old-age allowances of the (so-called) old portfolio [pensions as granted before reform of the system] will take place.

Other postulates concerning improvement of working conditions, health protection, an increase in the number of places at kindergartens and nurseries, the reduction of waiting time for apartments--all these issues can be settled. Therefore, the commission adopted a positive stance as regards the majority of demands and postulates concerning the most essential problems of the workers and their living conditions. It has defined a procedure for their settlement.

I would like to say next that we also agree with our interlocutors as regards another group of postulates. Yes, we must observe freedom of speech, printing and publishing which is warranted by our Constitution. Yes, in our state we must scrupulously abide by the principles of law and order. I spoke on this subject after the break during the first round of talks between the government commission with the representatives of the Interfactory Strike Committee held on Saturday. Thanks to several radio relays of this meeting all inhabitants of the coastal region were able to hear our views.

On this point talks are, I say this openly, extremely difficult, because it concerns a matter of essential importance. We share the feelings of the workers that activity of the trade union movement hitherto has been highly unsatisfactory in fulfilling its main objective--to serve the interests of the working people and represent their interests before the state and economic administration.

Also the class trade unions were unable to oppose decisions unfavorable to the working people, and such decisions were made on both a large and small scale without taking into account the union opinion. There is no place here, and no time for detailed listing of weaknesses of our trade union movement. I can only say that in a decisive measure we agree with the criticism addressed to unions, criticism which was also reflected during the second round of talks on Tuesday between the government commission and the presidium of the Interfactory Strike Committee. We must state clearly that today we have to deal with a crisis of confidence concerning hitherto union activity.

However, we think that the crisis of confidence can, and must be overcome within the framework of the existing union body. The sick body can, and must, be cured, regardless of how painful the cure will be.

At present the trade union movement aims to ensure factual cooperation and codecision and development in a number of branches of social life, in pay policy, prices, social matters and a number of other matters. The Sejm bill on trade unions, which is being prepared, provides for solutions concurrent with those formulated by the representatives of the Interfactory Strike Committee during our talks on the functions and tasks of trade unions.

I would like to repeat once more that censorship should serve only the most vital interests of the state and sociopolitical life, such interests as the protection of state and military secrets and also, in some instances, economic; such interests as the nondissemination of ideals [tresci] hostile to the regime and policy of the Polish People's Republic; such as ideals aimed against our alliances; such as the protection of religious sentiments of people and also of nonbelievers; and such as checking the dissemination of immoral ideals.

So, when looking at the list of 21 postulates we note that we are approaching an agreement on a great majority of them. What is it then that prevents total agreement? What causes the extension of our talks and of the strike? Well, it is the postulate concerning the trade unions.

I refer here to the fact that my present esteemed listeners, who are aware of course of the latest decisions of trade union groups and also of the opinions and views of the coastal workforces, are familiar with these matters. It is already being envisaged that the draft new law should register the right of expressing opposition to wrong decisions of the state and economic administration violating the interests of working people. In the event that all other possibilities are exhausted to influence the trade union, the trade unions should have the right to strike. Also, when we discuss more broadly and deeply the postulate of the Interfactory Strike Committee concerning trade unions we can see a closeness of view on many matters. The real divergence of views and the reason for prolongation of our difficult talks concern the nature and structure of the trade union movement.

Esteemed citizens! We are well aware, we (?know), that the representatives of the workforces of the Gdansk coast who are talking with us have, just as we have, nothing but good as their aim--the good of our joint fatherland, socialist Poland--and that in these difficult days full of tension we wish from the bottom of our hearts to find the best and most sensible solution. We wish to finally start doing what is most important--calm, honest and better organized work, which is the only thing that can ensure that the country and every one of us will have a more prosperous life and that the state will have strength and a further increase in its prestige on the international forum. I would like to inform you that for the sake of this joint good and in the ardent wish to settle the conflicts that have swollen further, talks are being continued by the group of representatives of our commission and of experts [few words indistinct]. Thank you. [end recording]

Stockholm: Agreement on Free Unions

LD272104 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2000 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Thomas Rosander dispatch]

[Excerpt] Today again the developments in Poland have brought the main news. Just a short while ago we received sensational reports via TT [Swedish news agency]:

The Polish Government has agreed to the formation of--as it is stated--free and independent trade unions, reliable sources told the TT correspondent in Gdansk this evening. Formalities related to the legislation still remain but the (10-man) group representing the 190,000 or so strikers and the government side, who have jointly worked for a solution, have reached agreement, the TT spokesman reports.

These are still unconfirmed reports which reached us via the Swedish news agency a short while ago.

GOVERNMENT BEGINS 'FUNDAMENTAL RECONSTRUCTION' OF ACTION PROGRAM

LD271846 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] The government spokesman informs: Being guided by the content of the debates and guidelines of the Fourth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, which have initiated a turn in the socioeconomic policy of the party and state so that it is fully in line with the sixth congress, serves to better satisfy the needs of the working people, and permits a more efficient overcoming of disproportions in economic development, the Council of Ministers has begun fundamental reconstruction of its program of action.

The starting point and guiding thought of the work is the will and desire of the government to lead the country out of the present difficult situation, to remove the sources of social dissatisfaction, to shape a climate of mutual trust, and thus to restore the normal rhythm of work and normal functioning of the economy and social life.

The government's program, on which intensive work is now underway based on a thorough analysis of the situation, will formulate the ways to overcome the present sharp tensions, especially in the state finance sector and in market supplies, and will determine how to develop financial policy, social payments and housing construction better and in more accordance with social wishes. This program will initiate changes in planning and in national economic management. At the same time speedy action is to be undertaken. The thing is to speedily and thoroughly review the demands and postulates of workforces and to start tackling without delay all those problems which are concrete and feasible, either today or after a certain period. To obtain the necessary means for these ends, it is envisaged to make maximum use of economic possibilities through efficient management of production in the fourth quarter. It is necessary to increase savings in raw and other materials and direct them above all for market and export production.

The Council of Ministers examined and adopted a program to coordinate the implementation of tasks deriving from the Fourth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the speech made by First Secretary of the party Central Committee Edward Gierek on 18 August. The program specifies precise time limits and appoints institutions and persons responsible for the implementation of the tasks involved. Draft governmental decisions and proposals for solutions within the state system are being prepared. It has been decided to adopt the principle of systematically informing the country about the methods of implementing the tasks set.

The Council of Ministers heard a report by the minister of internal trade and services concerning the present situation on the market and the envisaged state of supplies to the population until the end of this year. The information available indicates that in view of the above-plan income of the population the supplies of goods so far envisaged cannot ensure a balance on the market. Therefore, it is necessary to increase supplies and this requires more efficient use of domestic raw materials as well as imported raw materials. In this connection detailed tasks have been elaborated for government departments to carry out.

It is expected that the decisions made today will make it possible to achieve an improved supply of goods to the foodstuffs market, although this is extremely difficult in view of the situation obtaining in agriculture. In this connection a decision has been adopted on supplementary imports of meat which should ensure that the deliveries of meat to the market until the end of the year will not be lower than in the corresponding period of 1979. The prices for meat and meat products will remain frozen until autumn 1981. It has also been decided to restore the universal sales of sugar on the voucher system in order to guarantee the population the possibility of making regular purchases. Vouchers which have not been utilized in any particular months can be used throughout the remaining period until the end of the year. It has been decided that the producers will concentrate their attention on ensuring the supply of goods of prime importance for the population.

It has been found that in some areas of the country shortfalls in supplies occur which are difficult to overcome; they have been caused by the disturbance of working schedules at some industrial enterprises, especially ports and road transport. The Council of Ministers has made it incumbent upon the chairman of the State Price Commission to establish urgently an effective system of price control for basic commodities. It has also been decided to instruct the chairman of the Main Statistical Office to elaborate promptly a system of estimating cost-of-living data in accordance with the situation actually obtaining on the market.

The Council of Ministers heard information submitted by the minister of higher education, science and technology on entrusting the Institute of Social Economics with conducting--in cooperation with other research centers--an independent scientific study and analysis of the cost of living. The result of studies and appraisals of the cost of living conducted by the Main Statistical Office and the Institute of Social Economics, as well as the Social Commission attached to the Central Trade Union Council, will provide a basis for adopting decisions on wages and pensions as well as prices and will be an important instrument for the protection of the working people's living standards.

Industry should considerably restructure the variety of production, particularly basic products. Taking into account the difficulties in supplying the market with fresh vegetables, fruit and potatoes, the Council of Ministers enumerated the tasks in this sphere concerning the purchase and accumulation of winter stocks.

Then the Council of Ministers reviewed the state of supply of raw and other production materials. Here tension is felt in imported supplies, especially from the second payment area [drugi obszar platniczy], and also in the production of goods which include imported parts and assemblies. It is necessary to manage surpluses in each enterprise and production association efficiently. The Council of Ministers realizes that one of the main problems demanding speedy solution is an improvement in coal supplies to the population and industrial enterprises. It has been decided to verify the plans of coal distribution for the current year; supplies will be increased by a total of 900,000 tons.

The Council of Ministers has also obligated respective ministries to increase supplies of protective clothing to enterprises, especially winter footwear and protective gloves the shortage of which has been justly criticized by workforces.

Then the Council of Ministers discussed the harvest and other agricultural work. The government highly evaluated the work of agricultural workers and services. Despite a considerable delay in harvesting grain this year, the exceptionally unfortunate weather and the telescoping of much field work, as well as the need to repair flood damage, the progress of the harvest is not worse than in the years of better weather.

This is due to the selfless work of a decisive majority of agricultural workers, the proper use of machinery and tools, and the assistance shown by agricultural services and industrial enterprises. As of yesterday, 26 August, 67 percent of the grain area had been harvested. The second haymaking was completed on nearly 60 percent of fields. The most urgent task is to complete grain harvesting and to sow the greatest possible area with winter rape.

All organizations cooperating with agricultural workers, and--where possible--production enterprises, should continue to help agricultural workers in these tasks. The main thing is the timely supply of seed for sowing, the necessary fertilizers and machine spare parts. At the same time it is urgently necessary to prepare well for winter crop sowing and to assure the full harvesting and storing of feed, above all hay and leguminous plants.

The Council of Ministers has approved the distribution of work in the government Presidium in its new composition.

JAGIELSKI 23 AUG MEETING WITH GDANSK STRIKERS REPORTED

LD262328 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0610 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Text] Gdansk radio, broadcasting on VHF on 70 31 MHZ, is now repeating the full report of Saturday's meeting of the government commission dealing with the demands of the coastal workforces and problems of the development of the Gdansk region with the Inter-factory Strike Committee of the Gdansk shipyard. The report contains the speech [wystapiene] by Mieczyslaw Jagielski, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

[Begin recording, passage indistinct, unidentified voice speaking presumably in the ship-yard hall] It would be good if the (?commission) expressed its attitude to all the demands--since they were delivered early enough--one by one, so that we can see if we have similar views on them or whether we have major disagreements. [Passage indistinct]

[Jagielski] The first demand concerns the acceptance of (?trade unions) [words indis-tinct] which are independent of the party. [Passage indistinct] I shall speak honestly and truthfully, as a person who has been entrusted with chairmanship of the commission [words indistinct] I understand that the intention of this demand is to have trade unions which would be real and effective representatives of the interests of each [word indis-tinct] and worker. [Passage indistinct]

The point is, therefore, to alter the position of the trade unions in accordance with the present needs and requirements of the workforces. The first concrete steps have been taken. Work has begun on the draft law on trade unions. The law, about which we are now speaking and which defines the framework of the activity of the trade unions, originated in [words indistinct] 1949, that is over 30 years ago. Working conditions have since changed, and demands have changed. It is necessary to work out a law which will answer the needs of the working people. There is no doubt that the structure of the present law does not correspond with present requirements, the present situation, the present needs and the present aspirations of the working population. [words indistinct] We have today 23 (?government) trade unions; we have (?45) voivodship trade union councils; and over 30,000 works' councils.

If one looks at the permanent employees of the trade unions [words indistinct] there are 1.5 million people. If your understanding at present is that the unions do not fulfill their role satisfactorily, the [passage indistinct]. This is a matter for debate. [passage indistinct] I am speaking about the present, about what can be done and I would like us to find a constructive solution. If I said that you can elect your own people [words indistinct] that they will be solid and effective and that they will successfully represent (?the workforce) and effectively deal with their problems; [passage indistinct] why do you not elect these people who have your trust to the works' councils or other (?bodies)? [passage indistinct]

I am not sure that we are ready for it but I am expressing here my own conviction: The unions should better and more effectively represent the interests of the workers. Secondly, the unions should work out methods and means of counteracting what I would call social conflicts and conflict situations, and they should successfully solve them right in the working environment. Thirdly, I think they should have a greater influence on the whole spectrum of social policy. [Words indistinct] This is all linked with the matter of shaping the working conditions. Talks between the trade unions and administration [passage indistinct] I think that the first thing to do is to change the law on trade unions. That means a draft law which will be passed to the community for discussion and evaluated by [passage indistinct].

The main thought, the leading thought, here should be to increase the powers of the unions. [words indistinct] The trade unions will carry out, independently from the government, their own analysis and evaluation of how the costs of living are moving for the given types of professions. On the basis of such analysis there should be pay increases for given professional groups as well as other forms of what I would call recompense, and if you will allow me to I shall return to this. [passage indistinct] Please accept all I have said. It does not close but on the contrary it opens the way to further changes in the model of trade union activity. I think that this should be calmly discussed and thought over.

Mr Chairman, that is what I have to say on the first matter.

[Unidentified voice] This is not what we expected, but this can be discussed. At the moment I propose to move to another point.

[Jagielski] [Words indistinct] the point which deals with guaranteeing the safety of the striking people and people assisting in strikes. [15 minute passage indistinct] If public opinion is not enough informed perhaps it is because this information is not essential. [Passage indistinct] in the shape of, let us say an article which will be reprinted. I am, therefore, giving a positive answer. I will now answer the third subpoint:

At present, according to the report I received before my departure, there are no political prisoners in Poland, that is persons sentenced for their political convictions. This is a statement which I received from the minister of justice.

[Unidentified voice] The thing is like this: These three matters are known to us, to the community. In the same way we know how these trials looked and that is why, if we are to talk honestly, I suggest a review of these trials--but after these people have been released. This is the truth. We examined these trials. I was there. There were others there, and I can say it straight because as a worker I do not have to mince words, that the trials were faked. Thank you. [thunderous applause]

[Unidentified voice] My name is Wisniewski. I understand the premier presented things the way they were presented by the Ministry of Justice. But we are dealing with something completely different. A man who is undertaking actions because of his convictions should not be repressed or harassed--this is our point. I can give you an example: I am staying in the shipyard. My home, I mean my apartment, was surrounded by the police because they knew I would enter the car park and they simply wanted to get me there. I have a difficult situation at home as I have four children and it is known that a man with such a big family would not risk (?too much). Anyway, the chairman of our forum has seven children. I know this man because he worked [words indistinct].

These are difficult matters, and I understand that they are difficult, and they have to be seen against the social background. [passage indistinct] I am of the opinion that when the country was liberated we were fighting for the slogan "Man Is Born and Lives Free." I think, Mr Premier, that you will understand this.

[Unidentified voice] Mr Premier, up to now the press has said that everything was sweet in our industry and our economy. Until recently there was an official opinion that although there are difficulties everything is going well. Now it transpires that there were numerous shortcomings which were hidden or glossed over. Does the premier think that a similar situation could exist in the Justice Ministry? Why should things be better there? I think that the trials which cause doubts in many people--even if they are just--should be precisely and objectively reviewed, if only in the interest of the Justice Ministry. [applause] [passage indistinct]

[Unidentified voice] How many people do we (?have) here? It could be more, but they have been shamed and are known to the people. We know what the enterprises looked like, and it would be well for them to get out as quickly as possible, so that one could check afterwards whether there are people who are suffering.

[Unidentified voice] This formulation is merely one of many. I believe, Mr Premier, that one simply ought to ask the people; to ask it, to conduct an opinion poll. This would solve certain matters. It would certainly improve confidence in the authorities. I believe that some local authorities are abusing their power and that they are lying to the central state organs. [applause] [passage indistinct]

[Unidentified voice] Tourists are arriving, people are returning from vacation. All are stating unanimously that they do not know what is happening in Gdansk. They are shocked when they find out. Can one in such a case speak of honest information? [passage indistinct]

[Unidentified voice] Mr Premier, a while ago it was announced that (?we can tell the truth). But the truth must be the whole truth. We shall tell the whole truth, what we demand, why we are striking, what our claims are, what the premier and the government commission proposes, and then let us examine what has been established. [passage indistinct]

[Unidentified voice] I would like to ask whether we are talking to a state commission or to a local one? [words indistinct] (?Who is part) of the commission?

[Answer indistinct] [same question] Put differently, the explanations of Mr Wojewoda Kolodziejski cannot be accepted as an explanation.

[Unidentified voice] As [name indistinct] said, I believe that in accordance with our agreement the matter can be clarified in the course of our talks. Because such was the agreement, that at the latest it will be done during our talks. I am emphasizing that this is a central decision and does not belong to my area of competence. [passage indistinct] I think that during the talks [words indistinct].

[Unidentified voice] I have sent my child to a holiday camp, to a sanatorium at Konstancin. He was to return on the 18th. He did not return. I tried to telephone to find out what is happening to the child, and I could not telephone. I believe this to be a purely social matter. I am not the only one in such a situation. There are many families with children in holiday camps, or who possibly have other private family problems [words indistinct] which is really important, and this is worrying us, (?the) working people. It cannot be like this. This should be considered, Mr Premier.

[Jagielski] Mr Chairman, I can check on this matter, but not right now, because in accordance with your wish I would like to leave all the points till the end, and I shall clarify this matter with the central authorities and let them have this information.

[Unidentified voice] I am (Zbyszek) from Siarkopol in Gdansk. One of the first conditions, perhaps I shall read the conditions, one of the first conditions for the initiation of talks is the restoration of all telephone lines. I do not believe this has been fulfilled. I would simply propose that the talks should be interrupted. This is my opinion. [shouts of approval and applause]

[Unidentified voice] I am (Gwiazda). Mr Premier, this unblocking of telephone communications has been treated by us as a [word indistinct] of good will, because we just do not understand the cutting off of the telephones and the purpose of the telephone cut. The explanation given to us by the voivoda we found to be wholly unconvincing, because we are of the opposite opinion in this point, but I believe that now when talks have begun, or when talks were to be started, then even these objections of which the voivoda spoke were no longer topical. It was simply some act of good will and it made things much easier for us. I am really surprised that Mr Premier, the chairman of the government commission for talks with us, does not seem to have perceived this matter at all.

[Jagielski] This has been on our list, on your list of tabled demands, on the lists of subjects for the talks. It did not happen today.

[Unidentified voice] Thank you.

[Jagielski] I would like to make the following proposal. Give me, gentlemen, a chance to clarify the matter. I came to the meeting and want to talk, to talk and to explain our viewpoint. This is how I understood our talk yesterday. This is how I understood our talk. In view of this we shall explain, perhaps what cannot be clarified or settled today, can be done tomorrow. I am not in the position (?to clarify all matters).

[Unidentified voice] What time frame does Mr Premier propose?

[Jagielski] I think that I shall manage to do it during tomorrow and to explain.

[Unidentified voice] Fully? Nevertheless I suggest that we shall look at your attitude to the other points. I propose to accelerate the timing of the ending of the blockade. This cannot be that difficult, one can telephone, naturally.

[Jagielski] Last night a powerful gale passed over Warsaw, which in certain areas destroyed large parts of the city. I was in Warsaw at the time, just after that hurricane, when whole streets--you can see for instance the street leading from Aleja Lotnikow and the airport, where huge beautiful lime trees were completely destroyed along half its length. The telephone exchange at Zoliborz, the building was completely destroyed. Hence a restoration of communications for the whole of Warsaw might be possible during today, although I have not been in Warsaw today, so I do not know how far work has advanced and whether the matter will be settled today. Second, from what the voivoda told us about the progress of talks on the initiation of talks with you, the problem of telephone cuts has been explained to the country, and what the voivoda said you accepted. There has been a claim in relation to Warsaw. Not everything--and it was during the afternoon, today is a Saturday free of work--not everything could be settled in this short a time. This is the first matter, or rather the second one explained.

Third--forgive me, but among the points presented by you are many very important matters, which are worth discussing, and it is important for the several hundred people sitting in this hall to hear it, reflect on it calmly rather than to waste time on perhaps not the most essential matters in the time available. I do not wish us to leave with the impression that on your side there is no interest in these talks. We have come here with the honest desire to continue the talks.

[Unidentified voice] I would like to point out that the telephone links with Warsaw were cut on Friday a week ago. There was no talk of any storm at that time.

[Unidentified voice] I would like to ask--I am from Gdansk shipyard--Mr Deputy Premier, why nothing has been reported in the press or on television about this hurricane? There was nothing. We have not heard anything about it here. This is one thing; and why have we have to wait for 9 days, such a long time, and now suddenly and urgently we are to examine all claims? We have been waiting for 9 days.

[Chairman] Thank you.

[Unidentified voice] (Gwiazda). I would like to tell the minister that in modern exchanges there is no need to push something into the socket of every individual subscriber to cut him off, but it can be done by passing corresponding information to the register or to the information (?center), which is done centrally. It is a very simple matter, it just means the issuing of an order. [applause]

[Jagielski] I am taking the attitude to all the problems raised here in these 21 points that they are serious problems of great importance. This is why I propose that we should discuss these problems thoroughly, these problems which are of great importance, as well for the workers of the tricity, but not to pay so much attention and devote so much time to this matter. After the meeting, as I said earlier, we shall explain this matter. I cannot say, perhaps there are some other specific technical reasons or other ones, or perhaps there are the same arguments given by the voivoda. I do not know, but I shall clarify it and pass on the information. I believe, gentlemen, that these matters are of such importance and essential to such an extent that still it is worth devoting some time to them. Are we to interrupt the talks on this basis? We have come here with good will to hold the talks.

[Unidentified voice] I would make the following proposal: Since a telephone connection is not possible, and we want to inform the people of what is happening here, I would suggest that during the next deliberations, as it is impossible today, to have a radio or televised transmission. [shouts of approval and applause]

[Unidentified voice] We can also do it somewhat differently, because there are difficulties. There are difficulties, perhaps we shall not [words indistinct] but we shall listen to the response to these remaining claims. After the discussion we shall plainly know what is the opinion of the premier and the government in these matters.

[Unidentified voice] I would like to ask why we were not told of the nonfulfillment or impossibility of fulfilling our first point, of this demand which comprised the restoration of all telephone links before we started?

[Jagielski] I can say only one thing, namely that is somebody is putting such conditions to me, I want to know the causes. Nobody has told me what the causes are. Why now are such conditions raised? I did not raise any conditions, none at all. I only expressed my request to three gentlemen who were here yesterday, and I told them on whose behalf I am talking, not as a chairman, but, I said, just as a citizen, as a Pole. I did not voice this request and did not make it a condition for the beginning of the talks. I did not say that it was a basic condition for holding the talks. I believe that the problems are important, and I share the opinion of the chairman, and that they ought to be discussed to the end.

[Unidentified voice] My name is (Krzyzonow), and I would like to mention the following matter. We went much earlier to see the voivoda, whom we did not reach and where we were treated rather unseriously. We have been waiting too many days, just to have rejected right now the conditions which we are raising. We desire and even demand that the whole of Poland should know what is happening here--perhaps I have chosen the wrong words; mainly Gdansk. We are fighting on behalf of all the people and the whole population, workers, employees, peasants, because all are among us, even peasants have taken jobs in a shipyard or other industrial enterprises. I would like to say also that this matter has been essential to us, because right from the beginning, when we only indicated our desires, our desires to hold talks, there has not been any information available to us about the initiation of such talks. We have been waiting a very long time, and now we are not in a hurry. [shouts of approval and applause]

[Unidentified voice] Perhaps a few words. My name is (Wisniewski). This matter is the most important one to us, and we put them forward specially as an act of good will, we wanted to see whether the government has been (?listening) with good will. I do not know, perhaps Mr Premier in the course of all these enormous problems did not pay so much attention to this. We were talking yesterday quite deeply about this matter. We mentioned it, because it is difficult to regard the matter as normal, and in this situation it should certainly be settled, but right now if I were premier I would just recommend to my minister of communications to restore automatic connections with all voivodships [applause] and see how it could be speeded up. I would think that, if we get such an assurance from the premier, we could proceed with the discussions. This is how I feel.

[Unidentified voice] [Words indistinct] We would like to hear the view of the premier in order to know how these matters are viewed. And what he will not settle, we shall not settle anyway, not for the time being, because it is now impossible. But we may know his view. I propose that without discussion we hear the view of the premier on the individual subjects.

[Jagielski] I can propose the following, and I wish to uphold it, and I am making this constructive proposal: namely, we can agree--and you raised this matter earlier--that at the next meeting, alright, let us have a radio transmission, let the inhabitants of the tricity know about our talks and their progress. I am in favor of it. Let us consider how to do this technically. I am not a technician. Consider how to do it. This is what I propose and it is one matter.

And let me also explain a second one. I have been concentrating on what has been said here: The demands of the striking work forces represented by the Interfactory Strike Committee are as follows. I have been concentrating on this. [passage indistinct] I am making this proposal, and I am saying further that I came here the day before yesterday, I have been working here 2 days, yesterday and the day before yesterday, I have been working here for 2 days. I had meetings, I listened to opinions, I listened to claims, I had to talk to various professional groups, I received various people in order to get acquainted, I had to get prepared in earnest for these demands and I am adopting a position on them. Should we really interrupt today's talk for such [words indistinct] facts?

[Unidentified voice] As colleague Walesa said, we shall just listen to what the government commission has to say, but we shall not discuss it today and, if we are going to broadcast the talks on the radio, let it not be just in the tricity, that is the local radio, but let us broadcast it nationwide because when we are talking about communication links with Warsaw we mean not just the tricity-Warsaw link but the whole of Poland. [applause]

[Jagielski] I have presented the proposals. [pause] As concerns point six: To undertake real actions aiming at--as it is written here I consider this point as justified and as possible to implement. [as heard] We are in agreement with both subpoints of this demand as well. I want to say that we, as the government commission, are of the opinion that the community which is aware of what is going on can initiate a program of tidying up our economy. I see from the talks and from the demands that the community was insufficiently informed and I shall tell you honestly from my own experience that an (?unprepared) community (?hinders development). Because of this, as is written here, a matter of principal importance is to make it possible for all milieus and the social masses to participate in the discussion on the program of reforms. Because of this continuous, profound and authentic consultation and real social interaction is a significant factor in solving of basic issues, I want to say, therefore, that [indistinct words] to be resolved together.

As to the seventh point: Pay all the employees who are taking part in the strike wages for the strike period, the same amount as holiday pay and payment to be made from the funds of the Central Council of Trade Unions [CRZZ].

I have no right to decide on how CRZZ funds are to be used. I have no such right. The matter is settled as follows: The period of the strike is paid for if we assume that the losses arising because of the strike are made up. The way of achieving that and the deadlines are to be established by the work force. I don't know, I have just explained that the CRZZ might not have the funds for this purpose. We think that these payments should be made from the (?wages fund). [passage indistinct]

I would like to move on now to point eight: To increase substantially the wages of each worker by Z2,000 a month, as compensation for price increases. Let us think for a moment if this is a realistic demand or a justified one. What does it imply? Each one of the 12 million employed in the state economy to get Z2,000. Is this 2,000 needed to the same extent by someone who earns say Z8,000 or Z10,000 as well as people earning 3,000? I do not think so. People who do not have much money feel the increase in costs of living more acutely. Why, therefore, should everyone get the same amount? I think that this superficially justified demand is in fact--and I want to tell you this honestly, you told me yesterday gentlemen that I can speak frankly and say what I think--personally I think that this demand is deeply unjust.

This is the first aspect. And, second, what does Z2,000 for each mean? It means Z240 billion annually. This is more than a quarter of the present wages fund. What state, including the wealthiest in the world, can afford this? [passage indistinct] I do not wish to offend anybody, but it is difficult to compare one group, let us say the workers of the agricultural food industry, with a group from the building industry, the workers from the building industry with a group from the [word indistinct] industry. I am quoting this merely as an example.

From 1 November, and I am simply passing on information, pay increases will come into force [words indistinct]. The average increase amounts to about 8 percent. [passage indistinct] This is a certain compensation for many people among the [word indistinct]. The leveling of the differentiation will total from Z300 to Z1,000. I want to say that I have passed on these instructions and we have agreed with the members of the commission that each one within the scope of his industry will examine the wages, social, and other problems, [words indistinct] which speaks of the problems of the shipbuilding industry. Comrade Kopec has left but Deputy Minister Kuczynski is here, who will speak of the problems of the engineering or electroengineering industry. In reply to the group of matters discussed from the agricultural food industry, the building industry, and many other ones--and separately there is a claim relating to poultry, I said that a representative of poultry should come--Deputy Minister Grenda could not come, but Deputy Minister, what is his name, Wasinowski Jerzy, has come. This is our view on our matters.

There is the next, the 10th point. It is a serious and great problem, namely the guarantee of pay increases in step with price increases and in relation to the reduction in value of currency. This is an important problem for the level of living conditions of the people. I shall digress for a short while, and may I say it the way I can see it. I see it and imagine it in the following way: In the world 105 countries have what is known as a cost of living basket. I said 105, maybe I am wrong, there may be 104 or 106, but (?close) to 105. This is a group of goods which are registered four times during a year with their price increases. [Words indistinct] is also in force in Poland. It is performed by the main statistical office. It means 1,360 groups of goods and services [words indistinct] What matters now and what is the problem? What is the (?essence) of the problem? It is the quantity of these goods which form part of this basket. (?The range is too wide). In view of this one has to select from this basket such representative items, which means such goods and services which correspond, let us say, to the basic needs and the basic average, if I may say, level of workers' earnings.

If an increase in prices and a great increase in the cost of living takes place (?one must) apply the method of compensation. The matter would boil down to the following: Which goods ought to be on this list, which ought to be subjected directly to specific control--this means to be subjected to state price control and that this state price control should decide what is to be done. This is the first thing.

Second, there must be control carried out systematically by three sections. One section would be the official state main statistical office. The second would be a parallel and independent section of the trade unions. The third, and this must be decided, would be a s[illegible]tion of [word indistinct] and scientific institutes. Then one would have to note if the methods applied show differences or not. If they indicate differences then one would have to determine what the actual increase is. And then we can take decisions on this basis about what these resources are to be allocated for. [passage indistinct] or working women, or women with the (?greatest) number of children, or if someone might say something. [words indistinct] to express my view.

This is how matters stand. I shall even say that I started looking into this subject before my arrival, I started looking into it myself. Then I received instructions to come to Gdansk. This work is being carried on by another team and I came here. This is approximately how I see this matter and this is how it can be settled fairly and I think that the [word indistinct] is fully in accordance with the demand that has been put forward here.

To implement the full supply to the home market of foodstuffs and to export only and exclusively surplus--in general one must agree with this demand. (?One can give certain explanations in this matter). As regards the matter of meat: Are we to export only surpluses because it has been said [pause] are we to export only surpluses? I ask all of you who have gathered here: What sort of surpluses can we speak of here? We (?have) such a large meat deficit that we have no surpluses. I shall explain. You [addressing individual delegate] are getting impatient. I shall explain everything, I shall speak right to the end [words indistinct], so much I can say.

In view of this, in order to improve the situation, a decision is taken to increase and to buy meat. I cannot say what the decision for today is. What I have been aware of so far [words indistinct] has been (?60,000 tons of meat). Do we export [words indistinct]? I do not know. The total exports of meat this year--meat and processed meat--come to 150,000 tons. The question might arise: Then to whom do we export? This has been our traditional export which has been carried on for 50 to 60 years. These exports are above all to the (?Polish emigre) American market. These are [word indistinct] exports which 10 years ago came to 60, 50, and 40,000 either to England, Belgium, Holland [words indistinct]. I might be wrong, I don't have all these (?figures) in my head but I think [word indistinct] thousand tons and other processed meats. Once anyone leaves an export market then with the present competition he does not return to this market. Competition in these goods is such that we shall not return to these markets any more and we can lose them irreversibly.

But there is also another side to the matter. Another side of the coin: The most important matter is to raise above all our national meat production. [passage indistinct] I would like to inform the people who have gathered here that this year we have to import, by the end of this year, 6 million tons of grain and 1.4 million tons of fodder. The total value of these imports is $2.5 billion. This is a big percentage. [passage indistinct]

Second, the tidying up of the price structure is connected to this as yet (?another) problem. This tidying up must take place. This is quite simply unavoidable.

This means, and I want to say it once again, an intensification of animal production, an increase and strengthening of our own national potential, and, third, when after we have met these defined quantities of meat, a just distribution of this meat, a just distribution also within the regions and a proper interregional distribution. I also believe that in this sphere of intensification of production the voivodships should have a broad scope for initiative. Here they should undertake various means in order to step up this production. If one can apply such a practice, for instance, to increase this production by means of defined local initiatives, then this should go to improve supplies within one's own voivodship. Transform into meat the fodder (?resources), a [word indistinct] water, [word indistinct] to master the situation in the market. How do I understand a concrete claim? A concrete claim. I wish to say, however, that it is an exceptionally complex matter. It is difficult owing to technical aspects, because meat is not sugar. There we had the introduction of coupons, which was much easier, trouble-free. The system of meat distribution against coupons can in itself be very costly. Will all the voivodships, all groupings and milieus accept it? I do not know it, but one could consider such a way. One can consider it.

Obviously, when we think about this matter the following questions arise: How do you intend to approach the problem of meat distribution for individual peasants? How should it be purchased technically? For instance, how to make, during the meat distribution, certain preferential treatments and give priorities in relation to a profession. The workers of heavy industries should receive more meat, if so how much more? I believe that in this matter it will be necessary to send within a certain time concrete proposals to all concerned. [passage indistinct] These claims are formulated very categorically. (?I shall mention) a few figures: Meat supplies for the market are totaling in the current year, including imports, 2.09 million tons. About this much, maybe I am wrong, but perhaps (?not by much). In 1971 the coupons totaled 1,004,000 tons. The total monetary income is in this case three times higher. In view of this, if we should take into account the realization of claims related to pay increases, family allowances, even with the announced increased import of meat, it would lead to the establishment of even greater disproportions. There is the great problem, as I have said, of ordering this price structure. Among other things within the range of agricultural food articles and within the range of industrial goods, simultaneously taking into account that we have [words indistinct] when prices are exceeded or an increase of costs precisely with the compensation of which I spoke a short while ago.

I would also like to say that when the commercial prices are applied all resources which are created as a result of these commercial prices in accordance with the decision, at the end of the year are to be earmarked for the three basic purposes, that is an increase in family benefits. As far as the internal exports are concerned we have in Poland the following situation: There is a certain group of people who have foreign currency. This includes money sent from abroad by their families, we have a few tens of thousand people working on construction projects abroad, at foreign trade and diplomatic offices, there are also seamen and fishermen, all these people have foreign currency accounts. If there was no possibility for purchasing in Poland, spending this currency, all the foreign currency would be used abroad. (?If we liquidated the foreign currency shops) the people who own foreign currency would pay higher prices abroad for these goods and this trade would be taken over by foreign countries. [Words indistinct] all the profit from the foreign currency internal export is transferred, and I am saying this with full responsibility and we can present documents to prove it, for the purchase of food. This year we have purchased (?6,500 tons) of butter, we have also bought [passage indistinct] There remains the case of whether we are to exclude alcohol, but I do not think (?there) is a shortage of it on the home market.

Another demand to select the managing cadres on the principles of their qualifications and not because of their party membership, removal of privileges to the party apparatus by decreasing family benefits and by the elimination of special sales. What can I say to this? I agree totally with the first demand, the demand of selecting management according to their qualification and not party membership. This is a justified demand. [passage indistinct] Therefore, as far as this principle goes we are totally in agreement. Of course it is an urgent matter to evaluate concretely some specific people. There are cases when people just interested in furthering their own careers remain at their posts, as well as people who primarily have their own private interests at heart and who do not take into consideration their closest colleagues at work. Conclusions must be drawn about such people. We must constantly improve our work in this field.

As far as the claim for the abolition of privileges for civil militia and security officials and for workers of the party apparatus is concerned, the issues are family allowances, (?factual) allowances. If I am correctly informed, in fact militia and security service officials do receive such allowances. My information is that for a nonworking wife it is I believe Z1,000 and for a child Z105. Must this remain in the social sphere? There is no obstacle to incorporating these allowances into salaries. However, I have here one specific request, just a request: Let us look more closely at this matter, without emotion and without (?bias). In that profession there is no set working time. There are no regular hours of duty, there must be service available on call, one has to change homes and go to places where the wife cannot always get a job and where it is not so easy for the child to reach a school. [laughter]

It is so everywhere, but one has to take into account all the specific factors here. I wish to say in this context that in this matter we implement, and shall do so consistently, a general principle of our social policy in order to increase family allowances constantly and systematically commensurate to the availability of obtained means. This is a general principle, and I am deeply convinced that it will be realized.

As far as preferential pay and social conditions for workers of the party apparatus are concerned, I am no worker of the party apparatus.

[Unidentified voice] Perhaps I could answer?

[Jagielski] Please answer.

[Unidentified voice] I wish to say the following: We have [words indistinct] less than 40 percent per annum. [Words indistinct] at the beginning when commercial prices were being introduced all cafeterias, including at the Central Committee, had commercial prices in force for all goods. This is why the apparatus has been paying commercial prices for longer than other citizens. I am directing a section in which socialists of a high class are working. They are people not infrequently with a doctor's degrees. I can tell you that a person who comes to the party apparatus from the administration, no matter whether a director of an amalgamation or of a large enterprise, to the position of a senior inspector or deputy departmental director, is losing more or less one third of his earnings. Such are the privileges of the party apparatus, while one has to work there, [words indistinct] the secretary of an enterprise committee, and there are, of course, also those who [words indistinct]. This is very difficult work, requiring strong actions, devotion, and to be envious of it, fellow workers--because I also was once a worker--I must say that such an opinion is harming those people.

[Jagielski] As far as point 14 goes, I shall answer points 14 and 13 together. The first concerns the lowering of the retirement age for women to 50 years and for men to 55 years [words indistinct] and point 15 to adjust pensions and retirement accordingly. I don't know. I shall tell you how I view this. Is this demand, properly thought out? I notice a certain internal contradiction in this demand. [passage indistinct] I don't know how widely this has been discussed with people who are either of the above-mentioned age or who are approaching this age. I am not sure, but I think that it is impossible to imagine that many of these who are approaching the age of 50 for women and 55 for men would accept such a demand. The average lifespan is continuing to get longer and longer. [3-minute passage indistinct]

Now to point 16: Improve working conditions of the health service so that it will ensure full medical care for the working people. This point is justified, we agree with it. We understand it as follows: The issue is a better supply of medicines, medical equipment, the construction and expansion of health service enterprises and the efficient, effective and [word indistinct] functioning of the health service. I can say here that I dealt personally with this matter and I have personally had some bad experience.

Allow me to digress. I had to go through some testing times in my life. I was beaten and tortured in a prison for a year. A year in prison. They murdered my father and two brothers. My mother went mad for 3 years because she was inhumanly tortured. [passage indistinct] I can show you all my scars. I was imprisoned by the Gestapo [word indistinct] for a year. I was dead once already. The second time I was one leg in the other world when (I came face to face) [word indistinct] when there were gangs around which murdered people. And a few years ago, not because of debauchery and not because, as I would put it, other reasons, I also was half dead (because I was very gravely ill), I dabble a little in medical science, as much time as I can spare. [passage indistinct]

We cannot produce all the medicines and we cooperate extensively with the socialist countries and Hungary specializes most in this production. I am not a doctor, but having dealt with this subject I can say that we do not have enough medicines which are based on our own synthesis and production. Apart from that we do not have proper concentrates for all the medicines. Or in other words essential ingredients especially for such illnesses as cardiovascular diseases, new serious diseases such as cancer; hence the decision to build the Cardiology Institute and the Institute of Oncology and there is also the matter of importing.

We have purchased some licenses. I do not know, there is no deputy minister here, because we did not bring him along, to tell precisely where we have purchased a few licenses for the production of certain medicines, and where we have brought licenses for a total, on the basis of a special resolution, of $58 million to $60 million in order to produce good equipment X-ray equipment, cardiological, gastroscopical, and the like. This means, and I can accept it, that the claim is justified. We should better equip and invest more into this sector of our social life.

[Unidentified voice interrupts] Point 20.

[Jagielski] I will answer points 17, 18 and 19 jointly--to introduce paid maternity leave for 3 years in order to enable the upbringing of children, to safeguard an adequate number of places in creches, medical treatment.

I believe that these claims are connected, are justified and need to be settled. There is only one difficulty--how to [words indistinct] when can we do this? I have taken interest in such projects--for instance, Gdansk at present is 7,000 places short in creches and 11,000 places short in kingdergartens. We shall certainly do all we can. [words indistinct] As far as paid maternity leave is concerned, and the duration of this leave, I have said that I am answering on behalf of the commission that the claim is justified, that the questions of funds for its realization is a possibility. Some time is needed for this. Yes, some time is needed for this, to shorten the waiting time for a flat--this is a justified claim. Perhaps in this matter the voivoda will say something. In defense....

[Voivoda] Very recently, before arriving in Gdansk, I heard a claim addressed in the matter of the brigade for the construction of the two housing factories. I wish to say that in order to construct two housing factories, because the matter has found its way to me, [words indistinct] the matter was discussed at once during a session. There is the decision to construct two housing factories in as short a time as possible. This way we could solve the accumulated and socially very important problem.

[Jagielski] I would also like to say something now. The problem of ordinary workers [words indistinct] unusually important and are ironically connected with what we have done to date in the production of material goods. I am thinking about the modernization of shipyards and ports, and as I said openly earlier before these difficult moments, this is a problem of fundamental importance for (?Gdansk people). [Word indistinct] Disproportions in this sphere have been outlined more clearly than at any other time or place. And I presented this matter with full sincerity at the 3 June session of the party Central Committee Politburo. Let me take the opportunity to inform you that the Politburo recommended this and a number of other problems, subjects, and views to the government which, together with the economic planning commission, (will?) take them into account in the program which is being prepared for the socioeconomic development of Gdansk Voivodship for 1981-85. So, those additional decisions which the premier was talking about help [passage indistinct]. This is a matter affecting the whole country. In view of this it must be complete [words indistinct] one can say that I accept the demand for implementation in the sense that already within the framework of the [word indistinct] for 1981 this matter will be reviewed. Point 21 will be examined in the same way. (?This means) that we should, in connection with the proposal of this demand of a 5-day work week--in other words all work-free Saturdays. [as heard] Reducing working time in Poland was begun within the framework of improving the organization of labor, of introducing a four-team system of work, in which a 43-hour work week is obligatory. It is true that we began this not as from 1972. There is a proposal that a program be worked out. The proposal has been submitted to the Sejm as an acceptable bill and outlines what the next decisions are to be in the matter of work-free Saturdays.

Referring to the demand which has been put forward here, one must, as I understand it, (?include) in this system matters, which [words inuistinct] payment for work-free Saturdays to piece-work workers and also take into account, within the framework of the number of work-free Saturdays, such elements as the strenuousness of the work and also other elements. I look at the experience of other socialist countries where this practice (?is) differentiated and based on, so to speak, weekly working hours. By the end of this year--proposals have been made to do this even earlier and to prepare a program for introducing work-free Saturdays and to present this to the Sejm for approval.

Mr Chairman, esteemed meeting: It is possible to give in brief by the very nature of things, one's point of view on individual matters which have been raised. I want to say yet again and emphasize that I presented them with a full feeling of responsibility for the matters of both workers and the country. And I would like to say one more thing, to finish, so as not to continue speaking. I have presented my points of view in a way that no one should accuse me, despite who I am either today or tomorrow, of saying and promising what cannot be implemented.

I want to be an honest man and be able to look straight in the eyes everyone here in Gdansk and outside Gdansk. [words indistinct] And that is why I cultivated a feeling of full responsibility so that what is agreed here can be consistently implemented. If we made unrealistic pledges this would simply mean that we were dishonest. I want to thank you for your attention.

[Walesa] Mr Premier, we have listened to everything very carefully, but it still seems that we haven't said why periodically--and this time it lasted 10 years, and I suspect that it will take another 10 years before we return to the same point, the point where we are now--that is why I think that we must avoid it. [as heard] But to avoid or to draw conclusions one must know the reasons, and here we still have not discovered the reasons why, why we keep running in circles . [passage indistinct] We have acquainted ourselves with Mr Premier's stance, I think that (?there is still a lot to be explained) about what the government's attitude is, so that we do not enter again the road which we have just left. Thank you. [applause]

[Jagielski] I can answer this. You made a statement. I have noted this, that the fact that these events are happening here and we are discussing them is linked with the fact that there is something wrong with management and control. I agree, there is something wrong. [words indistinct] Let us make an agreement--trust me, the coming Central Committee plenum will give its opinion on this.

[Walesa] This we know [words indistinct] free trade unions. [passage indistinct] arrests, (?harassment), increase in the size of the power apparatus--that is, the police. That is why this issue should be examined. If everyone comes out clean, if the government comes out clean, we shall not resist so much the police and the security service. Thank you. [applause]

[Jagielski] I told you already that what you have said about the system of informing, management [words indistinct] [passage indistinct] I want to say that there are issues with which the party Central Committee plenum will deal in the near future and will present a review of the reasons as well as the directions and program of action.

[Unidentified voice] In order not to prolong and not to waste time I propose that we should end now. [words indistinct] At the beginning of our concrete discussions I submitted first [words indistinct] our conditions, which we had tabled earlier. This means the unblocking, [words indistinct], and that there should be no apprehensions and arrests. And I truly wish to talk in earnest now, [words indistinct] to implement it and we shall help. [Words indistinct] but only when we understand that as we desire it [words indistinct] through free unions, through [words indistinct] sensible and logical, shall we drag ourselves from the difficulties in which we find ourselves. I thank you and propose to end this discussion. We have fixed the times. There is another matter. I wish that [word indistinct] be presented and discussed jointly, so that in the committee nothing can again be found which surprises us.

I now suggest a joint communique [passage indistinct]. I propose the hour and time of the next meeting. We shall be waiting here, because we must this time settle the matters seriously, and not [words indistinct], because that would not augur that we would ever meet again and [word indistinct].

[Jagielski] We have said and agreed that the question of the blocked telephones (would be dealt with) after our meeting and that I shall explain. I can say that as far as matters of security are involved, I believe that today security will be guaranteed in accordance with what we have decided here. This is the second matter. The third one you raised--the communique. I am in favor of a communique. I suggest a joint communique, that it should be a joint one, [words indistinct] my experience is that in a large group it is impossible to write.

[Indistinct interjection by unidentified voice]

[Jagielski] In view of this I propose to authorize on our side...

[Unidentified voice interrupts] The matter must be settled at least within Gdansk. The next meeting should be broadcast, because [words indistinct] we must consider that somebody might think that we wish to prolong the matter. We hope that when we reach an understanding, and we have to reach an understanding, that when we are in solidarity, the people who [word indistinct] us, should believe and should at once start with solid work. Yet, this will happen only when our conditions are agreed and fulfilled.

[Jagielski] I understand that a fourth matter has been added--the broadcasting of the progress of our talks. Is this so?

[Unidentified voice] [passage indistinct] Today we have talked for two hours. The talks served as an initial explanation of the claims.

[Jagielski] It would be good if our next talks took a more efficient course.

[Unidentified voice] I believe one should consider how the talks should be held. I suggest that you say what you think.

[Jabielski] It might be difficult for the whole radio and television program, I mean the time allocated to Gdansk, to be used exclusively for the broadcasting of our talks. This would not be to the advantage [words indistinct].

[Unidentified voice] I propose a solution: longer bulletins, agreed bulletins.

[Jagielski] Yes, this seems to be the solution.

[Unidentified voice] Here, the first secretary of the 11Oth Voivodship People's Council wants to voice a request, a proposal.

[First secretary] I wish to speak to the presidium of the committee, of the Interfactory Strike Committee, to the shipbuilders, because additional proposals have been submitted.

[Passage indistinct] I hope that we, too, will take part in it and may I here also formulate a request as (similar proposals) have been put to us, too. If you share our feelings it will become a symbol of what we request. Communication services can be restarted tomorrow. [Words indistinct] Today, we see things in a different light than a few days ago. It would mean that we have made a beginning in a spirit of goodwill and that a sector of our life will be functioning again. If we are going to see this happen, then it would mean that we have begun to see matters as they should be seen.

[Unidentified voice] [Words indistinct] And therefore we are asking that the reforms be dealt with more speedily, because however unfortunate, unpleasant, unattractive and disappointing the fact is, no industrial enterprise can break the ranks. [loud applause, shouts of approval] [words indistinct].

[Jagielski] Have you any other matters to discuss as we do not wish to prolong the talks unnecessarily?

[Unidentified voice] On behalf of our side I suggest that we formulate a communique. Perhaps this can be done by our voivodia with the help of [words indistinct]. As for the timing of tomorrow's talks, I propose that we use the same method, as before, to agree on this matter.

[Unidentified voice] We will use the same method--that is, we will convey [words indistinct]. [At this point, voices are heard singing the Polish national anthem]

[Jagielski] We are waiting in a nice and orderly fashion, without any, so to speak--now gentlemen, I would like us to say nicely goodbye to the delegation. There is no doubt that we will come to some agreement, and everything will be sorted out in the best way possible.

[Unidentified voice] Communique after the first meeting held on 23 August, presenting the position of the government commission:

On the evening of 23 August there took place in the Gdansk shipbuilding yard a meeting between the government commission led by the Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski and the Presidium of the Interfactory Strike Committee of Gdansk led by Lech Walesa. [shouts of "more loudly", "more slowly"] In a moment I shall repeat it slowly. At the meeting Deputy Premier Jagielski presented the position of the government commission on the issue of the list of 21 demands presented by the personnel of the works. The representatives of the strike committee put forward arguments in support of the demands raised by the personnel on strike. The talks are to be continued.

Now I will repeat more slowly to enable everybody to write it down. [indistinct shouting] There is no forum for discussion here. I am now going to read the communique, right? [shouting in the background] Attention! I am going to repeat it and will you please remain silent, because there are people here who want to write it down. There are reporters here.

Communique of the first meeting held on 23 August. Presenting the position of the government commission:

On the evening of 23 August 1980 there took place in the Gdansk shipbuilding yard a meeting between the government commission led by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski and the presidium of the Interfactory Strike Committee of Gdansk led by Lech Walesa. At the meeting Deputy Premier Jieczyslaw Jagielski presented the position of the government commission on the issue of the list of 21 demands put forward by the personnel of the works. I repeat this passage: At the meeting Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski presented the position of the government commission on the issue of the list of 21 demands put forward by the personnel of the works. The representatives of the strike committee put forward arguments in support of the demands raised by the personnel on strike. Talks are to be continued.

Both sides have signed. This is the end.

WARSAW TV COMMENTARY WARNS AGAINST CONTINUING CRISIS SITUATION

LD272014 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1745 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Editor M[illegible]czyslaw Rakowski commentary]

[Text] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. I returned from Szczecin yesterday evening. I was in the shipyard and absorbed the atmosphere there. I talked with several of the strikers and listened to their arguments. Things have been happening in Poland which are the source of my hopes, but also of my worries and profound fears.

How does the situation in the country look? Strikes are continuing on the entire coast and not only there. They have been going on for a long time, a very long time, now. Both sides, the strikers and the negotiators, are now very tired. This is an obvious and understandable fact. To tell the truth, neither side--the strikers nor those carrying on talks on behalf of the authorities--are used to negotiations; they are learning the process. It is a difficult and long lesson. The strikers are under pressure from the feeling that it's now or never; that one must strike while the iron is hot. The representatives of the authorities realize the limited possibilities of fulfilling all the demands. The authorities are going halfway to meet them on many issues. In any case, it must be said that from the beginning of July, the workers' demands have been examined and not rejected.

But the affair is dragging out. Strikes are taking place in various parts of the country. Transportation is at a standstill in several towns--(transportation), the main nerve of modern towns. Economic losses are already serious; tomorrow they may be still greater. Tomorrow, factories may be at a standstill, not because their workforces want to strike, but because they will no longer have raw materials.

If this situation continues it is easy to imagine what can occur tomorrow and the day after tomorrow. We will be plunged into an economic crisis and chaos. The organizational structures, without which a modern state cannot exist--even if those structures are imperfect and require change--will collapse. But that is not all. The development of events arouses passions; it reveals the strivings of forces unfriendly toward socialism. I am not referring here to the striking workers. In the world we are living in there exist and will continue to exist varied political stances and tendencies and so on.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the process of democratization is always accompanied by a polarization of opinions and the adoption of frequently extreme attitudes. This is how things are, and if someone talks about forces opposed to socialism then one should not shrug one's shoulders but should recognize the real state of affairs because no nation is politically uniform. In other words, I am saying our country is approaching a critical point.

The party to which I belong has committed serious mistakes in its administration of the country. But if catastrophe should occur it would not bring satisfaction for anyone, even less profit of any description. What we need nowadays is both decisive solutions and a state of tranquillity; a concentration on the most important points--on the elaboration of such a social contract which would be acceptable to all; a social contract which will guarantee the preservation of those assets which have become a valuable achievement of the working class and the toiling masses. This includes us, members of the party. After all, we have not been molded from different clay from that of the workers on strike.

We were born in the same land, and in the same land our bones will rest. Yet, before this happens, I would like to have tranquillity and not only for myself but also for my sons and for my grandson, and the whole Polish nation as well.

Criticism levelled by the workers have led the party in the right direction. As I have said before, the workers have achieved gains of considerable importance. But all this may be struck out if we permit events to snowball. All this may be lost if continuous haggling goes on in the paralyzed country.

This is the situation today: If we--that is the whole of society--succeed in mastering passions and reintroduce calm and production order, then there really is a chance that we shall go in the direction that the party today accepts in agreement with the will of the workers. Thus the workers really are the leading force of the Polish nation. But the opposite could happen, too. The chaos can deepen and the conflicts grow, and the devil will take even the finest of our aims and the most beautiful of our programs.

Do understand me well: It is not my intention to scare anybody. It is simply that I myself am afraid. POLITYKA readers know that as far as possible in my writing and editorial work I strive to be trustworthy. Of course, this has not always happened--sometimes I myself have been to blame but this did not always depend on me. The most important thing is: What next? I think Polish affairs have now reached such a point where we have to choose a course. The choice is restricted; there are only two ways: chaos and self-destruction, or a deep and solemn, sincere improvement in all those spheres of life where many ailments have come to the fore. The party has not only accepted just criticism, it has also bound itself to correct the errors--not infrequently crass errors whose results were painful for the working people.

It is obvious that the matter does not end with promises. Promises and binding offers must be honestly fulfilled, in a manly and courageous manner. But, after all, this cannot be done in the boiling situation obtaining today. Essential corrections to the system cannot be introduced ad hoc. The obligations I have mentioned must be proved in practice, and this means that the life mechanism must work normally. There is simply no other way; I see no other way.

One of the striking workers strove to assure me that he himself and his colleagues had no other aim than this: to create such a system of guarantees in which the situation of past years could never happen again. More than once there was talk about correcting errors. And what happened?

It is difficult to argue with such a stand. However, I made the remark: After all, a system of guarantees is now being constructed, but it must be--and I stress this--worked out jointly. Such a system will not come to life in one day; this is impossible. There are some hopeful facts: The new trade union bill which will guarantee, among other things, the right to strike. Also, everybody realizes the need for a deep and open discussion in many spheres of social and economic life. But the most important thing is that, indeed, after the experience we are going through nothing will be the same anymore--neither the work of workers, nor the party, nor society as a whole.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have expressed here my hopes and fears. I repeat what I have already said: Perhaps not everybody will agree with my views. But please, do believe me that this is exactly how I assess what is happening today in our country, a land imbued with such a great deal of tears, sweat and blood. No one among us wants to experience yet another national tragedy. I do believe that we shall be able to avoid it.

WARSAW RADIO ROUNDS UP STRIKE SITUATION IN COASTAL REGION

LD271930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Conflicts which have been going on for 2 weeks in work enterprises in Gdansk and Szczecin and in Elblag have not yet been resolved. Today, the strikes continue. The local community is experiencing problems connected with the strikes, and has been deeply involved in talks between representatives of the strikers and representatives of the authorities.

The workers demands are being examined--those put forward by the striking workers as well as those put forward by workforces who continue to work. Property-machinery and installations--worth many billions has been properly safeguarded. Generally, commerce and the remaining municipal services are operating efficiently, with the exception of public transport. The inhabitants of the tricity, thanks to good work by the municipal services, have the necessary supplies of electric power, gas and water. However, certain problems exist with the supply of vegetables and fruit due to transport disruption. Supplies of industrial goods in shops are running short for the same reason.

The main method of transport in the coastal area, the fast municipal railroad, is operating efficiently. Fewer and fewer passenger cars can be seen on the streets due to fuel shortages. Also the number of holidaymakers has been reduced considerably.

After publication by the local press and radio of the communique on the talks between the government commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee, a broad social debate is now being held here on the way to overcome the existing situation.

Szczecin, with a population of 400,000, is still deprived of municipal transport, port cranes are idle, production and building enterprises are not working. The everyday problems of the Szczecin citizens are not so acute due to their high discipline and mutual consideration Szczcein's rural areas continue their struggle for bread by making use of every favorable moment for harvest work.

In the Szczecin shipyard, despite the strike, maintenance services are keeping exemplary order. A similar situation obtains in other striking enterprises. Almost completed vessels on the stocks are waiting for launching and others wait for sea trials in the Baltic.

Negotiations between the government commission and the strike committee are being transmitted by the shipyard radio station. In this way the work force has a chance to hear the debate.

In Elblag, building and industrial and transport enterprises are still on strike. The government commission, operating in branch teams, meets the representatives of workers and individual professions. Today, such a meeting was held with the workers in education; and a delegation of workers from Zamech. Construction workers building a new boiler in the Elblag thermal powerplant, and those who are repairing the municipal network, have declared "operation hot water." They hope to complete work which will ensure the supply of hot water to houses and factories.

The supply of food in Elblag has been maintained at a normal level, but there are problems with the supply of coal and coke. Law and order prevails in the entire city.

FOOD SUPPLY SITUATION IN CAPITAL, OTHER CITIES REPORTED

LD281336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] The demand for nonperishable foodstuffs has increased recently. Sales of flour, rice and pasta have increased. However, the stocks at wholesale establishments allow a normal supply to the market. The sale of sugar has also increased by use of sugar tickets unused previously. Supplies of sugar are ensured by import. Part of this imported sugar is still at the ports. An increased demand for bread still prevails. The bakeries, however, have increased production of bread and supplies of flour and other ingredients is fully ensured. In the towns in which there are strikes, supply difficulties are caused above all by insufficient transportation. However, basic foodstuffs are supplied to shops in sufficient quantity to satisfy the most urgent current needs. In cases of delayed supply the opening hours at shops are being extended.

WARSAW RESIDENTIAL EXPLOSION REPORTED; INVESTIGATION UNDERWAY

LD270946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Summary] At about 0200 this morning, at the junction of Gornoslaska and (Rozbrat) streets in Warsaw, there was a gas explosion in the lower floors of a four-story building. Shops on the ground floor and the interiors of 25 dwellings were damaged and almost all the windows in the building were smashed. First aid was given to 12 people who were injured, mainly by glass. Substitute accommodation was found immediately for those who needed it in Warsaw hotels. Militia, fire brigade, ambulance and engineering service units took part in the efficient rescue operation. Representatives of the town and district authorities arrived at the scene of the accident. A commission is investigating the causes of the explosion.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON TRICITY STRIKE SITUATION

Press Distribution Disruptions

LD280908 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0520 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Excerpts] A shortage of newspapers, weekly and monthly magazines is, perhaps, not the greatest burden in the present situation but it is very important. Here is our talk:

[Antoni Laskowski, head of the Press Section at the Publishing and Distributing Combine of the Press Workers Cooperative Publishing House--live or recorded] At present, transport is not working. To us it is the basic factor of good work. For example, while we usually have 46 vehicles at our disposal in the tricity for the distribution of the morning press at present, up to the time of publication of the newspapers, we do not know how many vehicles we are going to have. We never have more than 10 vehicles. A similar situation exists with regard to the afternoon press. We used to have 10 vehicles to distribute it and now we only have two or three at our disposal. Because of this, 70 percent of the afternoon press is distributed through the railroad network. With regard to the morning press--GLOS WRYBRZEZA and DZIENNIK BALTYCKI--50 percent of these dailies are distributed through the railroad network.

Agency workers have stopped work at our branches. The distribution of the press is carried out by our permanent employees. It is worth mentioning that only our voivodship dispatch department is working without interruptions. Because of this, people are very exhausted. The same people are working on the distribution of the press every night.

Fuel, Travel Situation

LD280908 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1020 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The strikers at the Gdansk oil refinery are not stopping fuel deliveries to services maintaining life in the tricity. Gas and heating fuels are being supplied to bakeries, dairies, [word indistinct] vehicles, [word indistinct], for the distribution of medicines and to agricultural and other services in the coastal region. Fuel for medical transport and physicians is obtainable at Ulica Pomorska, in Oliwa, where the gas is supplied direct from the refinery. Anyone requiring fuel for essential work in the functioning of the town can apply for fuel at the refinery.

During the past few days, tourist movements have substantially declined on the coast and the tricity. Many local and foreign tourists have left the Gdansk region, leaving vacancies at camping sites, hotels, apartments and youth hostels.

There is, however, great demand for flights on the Gdansk-Warsaw route, and as of tomorrow, LOT, the national airline, will be making an additional daily flight to the capital until 2 September inclusive, the aircraft departing at 2125 and returning to Gdansk at 2250.

Telecommunications Workers Interviewed

LD281154 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1010 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Unidentified reporter's interview with workers at the Gdansk Voivodship telecommunications office--live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] I am at the site of the voivodship telecommunications office in Gdansk talking to a group of workers responsible for the maintenance of telephone communications.

[Worker] Among our workforce we have established postulates which have been presented to the government commission. At the same time we presented them to the Interfactory Strike Committee. Right now we are still a bit in the dark as to whether these matters have been settled or not. We do not know what else we should do about these problems.

[Reporter] In other words, the communication workers are waiting for a reply to their postulates and are at the same time continuing their work.

[Another worker] My name is Henryk Gorz, a master worker at the Gdansk telecommunications office. We express our solidarity, above all, with the Interfactory Strike Committee. We support all their demands. The ministerial commission headed by our deputy minister which was supposed to have some sort of powers to fix something for us, was, quite simply, powerless. We regret that our minister has absolutely no power in his ministry. He does not understand the grave situation which has evolved in the coastal area. What is more, without mentioning the fact that communications have been broken with virtually the whole country, and in order not to disorganize life here completely--because if we were without telephones, hospitals, the shipyard or anyone dealing with supplies--one could not imagine life going on here for long. [sentence as heard]

We are working in difficult conditions because we do not even have transport. People are getting to work on foot and having to carry everything on their backs. But we are trying to maintain communications as best we can. So, while expressing our solidarity with the Interfactory Strike Committee we are continuing to work without interruption while waiting impatiently for the adoption of specific decisions regarding our problems.

SITUATION IN SZCZECIN, KOSZALIN REVIEWED

LD271938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Here are reports from our correspondents in Szczecin and Koszalin.

[First correspondent] Szczecin on the air. This afternoon the government commission continued talks with the Interfactory Strike Committee. People are waiting for the results of the talks. This morning, people in Szczecin were having lively discussions on yesterday's sermon by the primate of Poland and Ryszard Wojna's article. Opinions varied, but a common desire has been expressed that an exit from the difficult situation be found as soon as possible, and that striking workers' demands be settled in accordance with their aspirations and the realistic potential of the state. People are also asking themselves what should be done to avoid similar situations in the future.

[Second correspondent] Here is Koszalin on the air. Workers in a score of industrial enterprises in Slupsk are still on strike. Talks and discussions are in progress on the present situation in the country. The shipyard in Ustka is also idle. For several days municipal transport workers and the Slupsk branch of the state motor transport have been on strike, which makes commuting to work and schools difficult. In many cases agricultural and industrial enterprises have organized transport for children in Slupsk Voivodship.

Municipal transport is also not working in Koszalin. People are commuting by factory bus but the majority walk. Today, the workforce in Unima factory in Koszalin stopped work from 0630 to 1000. Talks and discussions were then held between the strike committee and representatives of the management and regional authorities. Later the Unima workers resumed work, believing their output to be necessary for the country. Construction workers are working, but building supplies are shrinking, because transport workers in Koszalin Szczecinek are on strike.

More apartment buildings were to be commissioned the day after tomorrow at the largest building site in Koszalin, the Przylesie development, but due to the stoppage of machinery the commissioning has to be postponed.

Strenuous work continues on the fields in Koszalin, Slupsk and Pila voivodships. Workers from state farms, and individual farmers are making good use of every hour of good weather. Today weather was favorable. Some 250 technical teams are looking after harvesting machinery. The farmers realize that a speedy gathering of crops is very important for the entire nation.

WROCLAW WORKERS TO CONTINUE WORK DURING NEGOTIATIONS

Demands for Information

LD271600 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] In Dolmel [in Wroclaw] representatives of departments and the political-administrative management of the plant held a joint session today. During the session, demands were made for information on the content of the postulates formulated by the workforces on the coast. Support was expressed for the striking plants on the coast. Dolmel workers are also demanding that an agreement be reached between the government commission and the representatives of the striking workforces and the presentation of the results of the talks. The remaining proposals drawn up were addressed to the Dolmel management. During the next few days, the workforce will be informed about the way to implement them. Until then Dolmel will continue normal work.

Strike Committee Gains Members

LD271704 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Summary] In the morning the Interfactory Strike Committee consisted of 18 workplaces. As a press spokesman for the Interfactory Strike Committee stated, at 1600 hours it numbered 25. The municipal transport strike has made it impossible for many thousands of Wroclavians to get about in the city. Workers of plants not on strike reached work by various means, including factory buses. Various enterprises made their own coaches available to cover the urban bus routes. No fares were required. Transport will be functioning at peak hours, that is, 0500-0800, 1400-1700, and 2100-2300. Private car owners are giving lifts, particularly to women and children. There are lines at gas stations, but delays were shorter today.

Strike Committee Chairman Statement

LD271834 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Summary] Our reporter has visited No 7 depot of the local transport enterprise:

[Begin recording] An Interfactory Strike Committee was organized here yesterday. Here is its chairman: "We have 18 organized delegates at our depot. This means we are forming an Interfactory Strike Committee from the PKS [State Motor Transport], the MPK [Municipal Transportation Enterprise], the river boatyard, (?B)C-2 which is under construction, and not only the heat and power station on Lowiecka Street but also the heat and power station at [word indistinct] also under construction, the construction enterprise, engineering [word indistinct], the TRANSBUD-2 in Alej- Pracy, the KADROMA, the PRI [engineering enterprise] on Muchobolska Street, the ELWR(.Wroclaw electronic works], the communications enterprise, the ELAN, the Odra River navigation, state and private taxis, and students.

"The strikes are marked by full solidarity and are occupation strikes. Only the enterprises working one shift have the nature of so-called guarding strikes, that is, people come to work but do not start working and only watch over equipment and orderliness against possible disorder or damage. Generally speaking, the structure of our strike is, above all, order and discipline; there is no alcohol. Each enterprise which shows solidarity with us, in the sense of solidarity with the coastline, strictly observes one rule. Strike committees are organized thus: The committee assures food and order for the men. People come to us of their own free will. We have organized communications among the enterprises by way of dispatch riders or possibly by telephone.

"(?Deputy) Voivoda Comrade Owczarek was here yesterday and talked to us."

Apart from the main fact that we show strong solidarity with the coastline, we are ready to start working again at any moment. We have also submitted some local demands: We will start working when our delegates will have had direct visual contact with the coastline strike committee. We have to talk to them, and if they disband the strike committees to their satisfaction, that is, when their demands have been met, we will also disband our committees.

We have good contacts with our families: They come to us, and in urgent cases we let our workers go out. But this is exceptional because we want the strike committee to be here all the time. Other workers can leave for only 6 hours.

If one of them does not return after 6 hours, we stop talking to the authorities on any subject until that member of our striking enterprise returns. [end recording]

LODZ: TRANSPORT DISRUPTED, BREAD, DAIRY SUPPLIES IMPROVING

LD281116 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Urban transport continues to be out of action. This is causing a lot of trouble for workforces which are in a hurry to get to work and which must be ready for work at their enterprises at a given time. The majority of people are taking advantage of factory buses to get them to work. Some people are getting to work on foot or are availing themselves of the assistance given by private car owners. This situation is not making the life of the inhabitants any easier. They are forced to walk many kilometres in order to accomplish their daily affairs.

Yesterday long bread lines formed in front of food shops. Today these lines are shorter. It may be that common sense is beginning to prevail--common sense which we all need so much right now. We have received a report from Lodz bakeries that today, like yesterday, 180 tons of bread have been baked. This is 30 tons more than in previous days. In order to increase the amount of bread, the baking of rolls and wheatbread has been limited. There should not be a shortage of milk and dairy products, either. Today 250,000 liters of milk and more than 28,000 liters of cream will be on sale in the shops. There will be enough cottage and other cheese of which more than 32 tons will be delivered today.

So it appears that fears are groundless and there should be enough vegetables and fruit.

ZIELONA GORA REPORTS WORKERS MEETINGS WITH LOCAL PARTY LEADERS

LD271702 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] The meetings of socioeconomic aktivs of various works and enterprises in the Lubusz area continue. Party members and nonparty people continue their frank and open discussion of topical socioeconomic problems. Various issues concerning the internal affairs of these works and enterprises are being debated. Conclusions and tasks concerning the working people as a whole resulting from the debates of the Fourth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee are also being discussed.

In the meetings held in the Zielona Gora Voivodship, representatives of the voivodship party leadership are taking part. First Secretary of the Voivodship Party Committee Mieczyslaw Hebda met today with the workers of the Zbaszynek state railways junction. Secretary Romana Adamczak took part today in the meeting of the activists of the Zielona Gora (?Falbal) works and Secretary Jozef Nowak met the workforce of the Lubusz building enterprise at Nowa Sol.

REPORT ON 26 AUGUST TRADE UNION COUNCIL MEETING

LD271534 Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Aug (PAP)--The trade union daily GLOS PRACY published excerpts from the report of the Presidium of the Trade Unions' Central Council delivered at yesterday's 16th plenary meeting of the council. Some important formulations of this document:

"Referring to the assessment of Poland's sociopolitical situation Edward Gierek, the Polish party leader, made in his radio and tv speech and at the 4th PUWP CC plenary meeting, the Presidium said that mistakes in the economic policy, a discrepancy between words and deeds and deterioration in the implementation of the principles of socialist democracy are the root causes of the existing crisis. The growing embitterment of the society and the working people turned into strikes. The crisis revealed weaknesses and irregularities in the functioning of mechanisms of public life and in the work of various organizations and institutions.

"The Presidium said that it was analyzing the postulates of the works crews as they appeared and that it adopted a correct stand in assessing the character of the strikes. The entire trade union movement, from factory councils to the Presidium of the Trade Unions' Central Council, displays full understanding for their economic and social postulates. Trade union representatives have been cooperating with government commissions to reach a compromise with the strikers. This is the only stand that the trade union movement could adopt because the working class is a party to this conflict.

"Questions of trade unions, their character, role and place come to the fore among the forwarded postulates and are sharply criticized.

"The workers' criticism of the trade unions doubtless concerns the fact that they do not discharge their main duty, which is the defence of the workers' interests. The trade unions did not offer adequate resistance to passing over the costs of coming out of the economic crisis on the working people, to a rise in the cost of living without compensation in the form of increased pay.

"The new trade union law must unequivocally safeguard the trade unions' performance as the defender of the interests of the working people and provide for sanctions for violating this principle. The law must ensure full trade union representation in making all decisions affecting living conditions, must clearly determine that no such decisions are legally valid unless approved (and not only examined) by the trade unions.

"Independent of the government, a trade union commission for the cost of living must currently adopt a stand on the relation between wages and prices and on the structure of wages among individual groups of workers. The unions' own control must follow the movement of prices. The unions' must adopt their own stand on the issue of a minimum welfare standard.

"Decisions of the management may be false and incompatible with the interests of the working crews and even with the party line. But by opposing them, the trade unions will defend the workers' interests and also the socialist state against deformations and bureaucracy.

"If the trade union movement is being criticized for the state social policy, it must genuinely influence it, that is, be able to independently draft laws, and to exercise control over the implementation of the obligations undertaken by the administration.

"The trade union movement must obtain the right to oppose decisions that are considered harmful.

"Factory councils should obtain the right to resort to strikes in consultation with the main board, if all other means have failed.

"One should eradicate formalism, academical approach, the orchestration of discussions, and the selection of 'convenient' or courteous debaters from the trade union life.

The working class born and developed in Poland puts forth a demand for a free discussion without constraints, for the clash of opinions. Trade union activists must live up to this demand. They themselves must listen to and enforce respect for the opinions of the working people. They must teach themselves and others democratism, openness, frankness and modesty towards the working class.

"The party should lead, the government should rule and the trade unions exercise effective public control over all issues concerning the working people," GLOS PRACY said.

LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION SUPPORTS WORKERS DEMANDS

LD280726 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] A session of the Presidium of the Central Board of the Sailors' and Longshoremen's Trade Union was held yesterday and was devoted in its entirety to the strike situation in enterprises where this trade union is active. The view was expressed during the deliberations that the demands of an economic and social nature put forward by the strikers should be implemented as quickly as possible. At the same time it was stressed that the trade union and its echelons had registered many of these demands in the past and had been striving to have them implemented fully. But for certain reasons it had not been possible to deal successfully with all the matters. The members of the Presidium expressed the conviction that the decisions taken at the latest Central Council of Trade Unions plenum, in particular, on making the trade unions independent of the influences of the administration through the Sejm drawing up and passing a new bill would (?greatly) promote the more effective solution of fundamental problems of working people and their families.

UNITED PEASANT PARTY STRESSES NEED TO END PRESENT CONFLICT

LD272040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] A conference of chairmen of provincial committees and of the central aktiv took place in the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party [ZSL] today. The conference was presided over by Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee. The conference discussed the social and political situation in the country, the current problems of the agrarian policy and the tasks of the party.

The participants in the conference expressed their profound anxiety at the ongoing strikes at industrial enterprises--strikes which aggravate the already difficult political and economic situation in the country and increase tensions. The stoppages in production make the possibility of solving a number of most urgent social needs in the towns and countryside even more remote and make life more difficult for every Polish family.

Circumstances have now been created for separating the time for discussion from the time for work. The level on which this discussion should proceed has been defined by the decisions of the fourth plenum of the PZPR and the directions of changes in our political, social and economic life forecast by Edward Gierek in his speech. All problems, including the most difficult ones, can and should be solved with a sense of profound concern for the welfare of each one of us and for the interests of socialist Poland. The social discontent has its sources in the accumulation of tensions and difficulties deriving from imperfections in planning and administration, as well as the investment policy, from the decrease in dialogue with the nation and from a weakening in the functioning of the institutions of socialist democracy.

The ZSL is of the opinion that all the issues in dispute and the postulates of the strike committees should be solved in the spirit of dialogue and mutual understanding, as well as full respect for the Polish raison d'etat. In the face of the present situation the ZSL takes a consistent stand on the ground of basic principles of the state system which have stood the test in People's Poland, on the ground of the alliance between workers and peasants, recognition of the guiding role of the PZPR in the life of the nation, as well as friendship and cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries.

The ZSL wishes to carry out its political function better and to contribute more to the direction of national development, the strengthening of links with the nation, and the reinforcement of socialist democracy.

The ZSL has declared itself in favor of a fundamental reform of the planning and administration system, of strengthening the role of the Sejm and local authorities, increasing control over prices and incomes, adapting agricultural state supply prices to the changes occurring in production costs, better provision of means of production for agriculture, and encouraging the confidence of farmers in the possibility of expanding their enterprises.

An urgent need is the reestablishment of all forms of agrarian self-government and the expansion of its impact upon social and economic activities, as well as a statutory definition of the functions and tasks of that self-government. With a view to increasing the scope of self-government in the countryside the ZSL also supports trends seeking real self-government of the workers. The ZSL will seek a more effective development of agriculture and a better provision of foodstuffs for the needs of the country. At present this greatly depends on the implementation of harvest work which, despite unfavorable conditions, is making satisfactory progress on the whole. The efforts of farmers and the personnel employed in agriculture deserve respect; in difficult conditions they make unstinting endeavors to gather in the crops and fodder and to carry out the autumn sowings. The ZSL expresses its conviction that farmers will not spare their efforts to overcome the difficult conditions and prevent the decline in the output of foodstuffs which the nation needs so much.

Together with the Polish National Workers' Party and the Democratic Party, as well as all the forces of the National Unity Front, the ZSL will strengthen the unity of the Polish people in overcoming present difficulties and in fulfilling our national hopes and aspirations. In hard work for the good of the country all citizens, all Poles without exception, should unite.

CHURCH CORNERSTONE LAID, PRIEST CALLS FOR HONEST EFFORT

LD280904 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Last night, in Przyborow near Nowa Sol, a cornerstone was laid for the local church which has been under construction for about a year and financed from parish collections and donations from nearby farmers and hundreds of inhabitants. The ceremony was performed by Eilhelm Pluta, ordinary of Gorzow, who in his sermon appealed for honest efforts for the benefit of all Poles and spoke about human wisdom which is put to the test when in times of national difficulty action is taken calmly with prudence and love.

MEETINGS STRESS NEED TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE IN PARTY

LD272047 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] The citizens' debate on the present socioeconomic and political situation in Poland continues.

At various works, enterprises and institutions meetings of local party organizations are being held, and nonparty members are taking part in them. During a matter-of-fact and deep discussion, full of consideration for the fate of the country, its participants indicate the sources of shortcomings in national economy functioning and stress the need to restore a climate of popular confidence in the party as well as the need to find rapidly an effective solution. This critical debate, in which very sharp criticism concerning the present situation and its causes are sometimes voiced, does not, however, deny that we have achieved tangible successes in the last years because of the work and selfless devotion of all society.

It is also being recalled during the discussion that only a well-rested man, who has no worries about his living standard problems, can efficiently and well utilize the modern machinery with which our industry is equipped. This, however, has often been overlooked hitherto. There are many hints which permit the expectation that this time the matter will not rest there, so that the complaints and demands will merely be listed.

The implementation of the demands expressed has begun already at many works and enterprises. Owing to the announced broadening of worker democracy, the workforces will have at their disposal better instruments for demanding and controlling changes in this sphere.

YOUTH DAILY VIEWS SUPPLY SITUATION IN FACTORIES

AU271602 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 22-24 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Report signed "(Beta I.J. Swid)": "The Country Is Waiting for Raw Materials"]

[Text] We often say that our ports are Poland's outlet to the world. It is through this outlet that Polish goods go to foreign buyers and raw materials and goods come to us without which there can be no question of properly supplying our industries and of delivering these goods to the market which we await without success. And our ports are idle.

For example, ships loaded with iron ore are waiting to be unloaded. We do not mine our own iron ore as yet and have to import it, some of it by railroad from the Soviet Union and some by sea from Brazil. The trouble is that ships loaded with ore are waiting to be unloaded.

Are you feeling a shortage of raw materials? We asked Mieczyslaw Fatyga, who is responsible for administering material supplies in the Lenin steel combine in Nowa Huta.

Yes, we are, very much so. Our stocks of the Brazilian iron ore are very, very low.

Could you tell us exactly how much ore you need?

Our present iron ore stocks amount to 26,000 tons, enough for 7 days at the most. The nature of our production is such that these stocks should be much higher.

You are also short, they say, of refractory materials?

Yes, insofar as I know the ship that has brought these materials is held up in one of our ports. We are waiting for these materials with great impatience.

Is there a danger that the Lenin combine will be forced to interrupt production because of shortages of materials?

There is no question of that for the time being, but large furnaces will have to be extinguished if the Brazilian iron ore does not arrive soon, which would mean that the entire combine would be inoperative.

The Lodex woolen textiles factory in Lodz:

We are greatly put out by the ships waiting to be unloaded, because we need wool. This demurrage will affect our current production. We still have some wool for processing, but my problem is that our stocks will be finished in 5 days time, manager Tadeusz Wojtowicz said.

We addressed the same question to the manager of the Barlicki woolen textiles plant in Lodz.

Of course, we are waiting for supplies, but they do not affect us directly. I mean that when the Polmerino spinning plant fails to supply us with the yarns it produces from imported raw wool then we also will be in a mess. We have had troubles, but now we will have more of them.

We telephoned Jan Serafinowicz, PZPR secretary of the plant council in the Polmerino spinning plant.

Yes, we are waiting--waiting with impatience--for wool. Our present stocks will be finished in fewer than 20 days and there will be nothing for us to spin, he said.

In our ports ships are waiting to unload oil, corn, lemons, tea, grains and phosphorites. We have to pay for each hour of demurrage. Some loads may rot. There is no doubt that the factories that need the raw materials brought by sea will have nothing to process. Some goods will not be supplied to the market, which means a further increase in the difficulties we had been complaining about even at a time when there was no demurrage of ships. No one can make a profit out of such a situation, no one can benefit by it. The ships must be unloaded as soon as possible so they can set out on new voyages.

WARSAW REPORTS U.S. PRESS COVERAGE OF POLISH EVENTS

LD271224 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The world press publishes extensive reports on the latest events in Poland.

U.S. papers report on the talks of representatives of the authorities with the striking workers on the coast and comment on the new composition of the party and state authorities.

U.S. State Department representatives have informed the representatives of expatriate Polish organizations about the stance of the U.S. Government vis-a-vis the events in Poland. The events in Poland are causing understandable agitation in the expatriate Polish circles.

KRZYZANOWSKA VIEWS SUPERIOR-SUBORDINATE RELATIONS

AU191535 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Aug 80 p 3

[Zofia Krzyzanowska article: "Customs--the Superior and the Subordinate"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] IN THE COMPLICATED SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT THE MANAGING POSTS HELP TO RELATE INDIVIDUAL AMBITIONS TO THE AMBITIONS OF A GROUP AND GROUP AMBITIONS TO NATIONWIDE AMBITIONS. EVERY SUPERIOR IS ACCOUNTABLE TO A HIGHER SUPERIOR FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TASKS ALLOTTED TO HIS SUBORDINATES. IF RELATIONS WITH THE SUBORDINATES ARE NOT UP TO STANDARD, THE EFFORTS OF THEIR SUPERIORS PRODUCE LIMITED RESULTS OR ARE EVEN A FAILURE. MOREOVER, LIKE EVERY HUMAN BEING, A SUPERIOR SENSES IN A NEGATIVE WAY THE ATMOSPHERE OF ANTIPATHY, STRESSES AND CONFLICTS.

A superior's indirect dependence on his subordinates equals their direct dependence on him. A superior allots tasks and sees that they are implemented. Workers' earnings, premiums and promotion depend on him. A superior evaluates a worker's performance and praises or criticizes it from day to day. A superior can help or harm a subordinate and strengthen or destroy his ambitions.

BOTH SIDES ARE INTERESTED IN GOOD MUTUAL RELATIONS, WHICH HOWEVER, ARE OFTEN BAD.

As a people we are very sensitive to the problem of man's dependence on man. Those who provide services for us give us to understand at every step that they do not have to serve us; they just are liable to. Of course, this extreme sensitiveness prevails in other sectors of work as well. SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH CARRIED OUT IN THE SIXTIES BY PROF STEFAN NOWAK AND DOCENT ZBIGNIEW SUFIN DEMONSTRATED THAT THE DIVISION INTO MANAGERS AND MANAGED AND INTO SUPERIORS AND SUBORDINATES WAS FELT BY PEOPLE AS AN ESSENTIAL SOURCE OF TENSION AND ANTIPATHY. SENSITIVENESS TO DEPENDENCE HAS NOT DIMINISHED IN THE COURSE OF TIME.

This sensitiveness does not make the situation of a superior any easier, all the more so since we are still far from the situation in which the habit of reliable work, discipline and honest self-appraisal is a universal symptom. Day-to-day cooperation also compels the superior to express his disapproval and to use methods of pressure, which makes it impossible to avoid clashes. What is important, however, is to prevent incidents from becoming standing conflicts. Such a prevention depends on the superior's attitude: It depends on how he sees his role, on the consistency with which he fulfills it and on what arguments he represents.

THE RECENT RESEARCH INTO THE ATTITUDES OF YOUNG MINERS IN THE MOSZCZENICA MINE REVEALED THAT EVERY THIRD ONE OF THEM HAD LEFT HIS PREVIOUS JOB BECAUSE OF CONFLICTS WITH SUPERIORS. AN ANALYSIS OF THE TURNOVER OF CADRES IN THE SZCZECIN TRANSPORTATION ENTERPRISE (1975-77) REVEALED THAT ONE OF THE MAIN REASONS FOR THE TURNOVER IN QUESTION HAD BEEN BAD RELATIONS BETWEEN WORKERS AND SUPERIORS, RESULTING IN UNSATISFACTORY WAGES AND IN THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF GAINING PROMOTION. Someone treaded on the superior's toes and got into his bad books, and the only solution was to leave.

Conflicts with superiors are a crucial reason for the turnover of cadres. However, it often happens that workers having a grudge against a superior do not leave their jobs, and the upshot is that the bad atmosphere continues and is made worse by further incidents and negative features. This conflict situation is as a rule accentuated by complaints about superiors being unjust. Superiors are often accused of being partial in evaluating people, of failing to note the performance and good will of workers and, depending on their sympathies and moods, of treating leniently or severely the same transgressions.

Not every such accusation can be objectively proved. Workers are prone to overestimate their own merits and to underestimate their own faults. However, it is a fact that in many enterprises workers' performance is not evaluated with justice.

WHILE COMPARING THE GROUPS OF WORKERS EVALUATED AS THE BEST WITH THOSE EVALUATED AS THE WORST, THE LABOR AND WAGE INSTITUTE NOTED THAT THIS DIFFERENCE HAD NOT BEEN CONFIRMED EITHER BY PERSONAL RECORDS OR BY COMPREHENSIVE AND IN-DEPTH ANALYSES OF THE RESULTS OF THEIR WORK. Personal records contain very little data about workers, and an individual worker's performance is not watched with attention on a day-to-day basis. This means that the evaluation of a worker's performance is often a result of some incidents the superior remembers.

THE EVALUATION OF RECORDS CONCERNING THE PERFORMANCE OF WORKERS IS AN OLD PROPOSAL, BUT THE MANAGING PERSONNEL ARE NOT VERY KEEN ON IMPLEMENTING IT BECAUSE IT INVOLVES TIRESOME WORK DEMANDING LONG HOURS. Every superior knows that he must have a good knowledge of his tasks and of the resources for implementing them. One such resource is a good knowledge of his subordinates, but such knowledge is rarely practiced.

A young fellow confided to me: I do not want my superior to show any considerations of cordial familiarity and to talk to me every day. I know that he is not immune to fits of emotion and that he can make errors. On the other hand, however, I will never come to terms with boorishness and with the attitude that says that subordinates are nothing. A "modern" superior is supposed to be so engrossed in problems and things that he has no time for his subordinates. Another modern fad is to shout at subordinates instead of talking with them. This kind of style is responsible for the fact that official dependence becomes humiliating and the atmosphere tense.

An exaggeration? No doubt, but it has certain rational premises. IT IS NOT ONLY PERSONAL RECORDS THAT SHOW THAT PUNISHMENT OVERTAKES PRAISE. SUPERIORS ARE NOT GIVEN TO LIBERAL PRAISE. They focus their attention on their subordinates only when these cause displeasure. In addition, they assume forms of behavior that are very remote from the requirements of culture. In the conditions of official dependence such forms acquire special significance.

THE MANY POLLS AMONG INDUSTRIAL WORKERS HAVE REVEALED THAT THEY EXPECT FROM THEIR SUPERIORS NOT ONLY THE BASIC VALUES IN THEIR WORK AND COOPERATION. A GOOD SUPERIOR DOES NOT HAVE TO BE AN EXPERT IN A PROFESSION TO "PLEASE" EVERYONE AND TO BE INDULGENT AS REGARDS THE FULFILLMENT OF ONE'S DUTIES. ON THE OTHER HAND, HE MUST POSSESS THE ORGANIZATIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS REQUIRED FOR SKILLFULLY IMPLEMENTING TASKS, MUST BE SYMPATHETICALLY INTERESTED IN HIS SUBORDINATES AND MUST OBSERVE THE PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE.

As people say, he must be "humane," that is, he must treat his subordinates as equal partners with whom it is necessary and possible to find common language. Such language is of crucial significance for the quality of people-to-people relations and for effectiveness of work.

SOCIOLOGIST INTERVIEWED ON MORAL CONCEPTS

ID232128 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Aug 80

[Text] Discussions of the theses contained in the speech by the first secretary of the party Central Committee and also on the contents of the letter written by the Secretariat of the Central Committee to all party members are assuming ever greater scope. The range of topics under discussion is getting wider as well. However, far-reaching concern for the development of the situation predominates in all utterances, in all, that is, which we can register here. Words such as honesty, reliability, integrity are heard often. What is also heard often is that some time ago, many years ago, these words had a different meaning from the one they have today. Are they, then, relative concepts?

Prof Andrzej Tymowski, a sociologist, dealt with this topic, asking many people from various walks of life for their opinions on this score. PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY INNOWACJE [TECHNICAL REVIEW] has published an abbreviated version of the professor's scientific work dealing with these concepts--the concepts I have been talking of before. A representative of our bulletin interviewed Professor Tymowski.

[Begin recording] [Question] Let us be clear about the basic thing here. Every day you deal with economic aspects of social policy. As for your research, the results of which were published in the June issue of PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY INNOWACJE, it affects issues connected with the field of morality. Whence this disparity?

[Answer] One cannot regard this as a disparity. Quite simply, in researching the problems of social policy, it is essential for one to focus one's attention on certain aspects of manifestations of morality taking place in our country, ones which have a considerable influence on the level of the consumption funds. All the aspects of our life with which the rank-and-file citizen has to deal have been researched, for instance trade. Each and every one of us knows and how often he has to fork out ever more money to obtain this or that article. Naturally enough, this does not pertain to trade alone.

One can now see, to some extent, the outlines of an identical situation in the field of the health service. There are instances of breaking of the moral infrastructure in the field of construction work--we all know about this. These are cases when often we have to pay more so that employees will carry out what, after all, are their duties to begin with.

[Question] What are the social consequences of this state of affairs?

[Answer] The consequence is that the division of consumption funds does not take place according to the provisions of the plan [word indistinct] or according to one's work contribution but according to quite arbitrary arrangements, connected either with the fact that someone has a certain deficit article at one's disposal, or else with the fact that one has the opportunity of getting richer in connection with his work. [Words indistinct] Various kinds of privilege structures are responsible for the fact that certain persons obtain very valuable articles--irrespective of their earnings--which cause, I would say, very considerable changes in their material status. Let us not forget, for instance, that in some cases when a person gets a car coupon, nothing more than just a car coupon, a very widespread thing, that person can make 100,000, or even much more, profit relative to the market value.

This is the case as far as some structures are concerned.

[Question] What are the remedies that your interlocutors have suggested?

[Answer] The first thing, emphasized by everyone very strongly, is that all earnings should be made public, that earnings should be limited to financial earnings exclusively and that these earnings should be made public. This is the first thing.

The second thing, naturally, is that all privileges of nonfinancial nature should be liquidated at the same time.

There is yet another thing: The question of making moral norms a priority again. One who commits embezzlement in the strict sense of the word or one who gets richer in a way which does not correspond to moral norms should not have the opportunity of getting to higher posts or [words indistinct] and if he does violate them, he should bear the consequences as a result. [end recording]

RAKOWSKI: NEED FOR 'RENEWAL,' MACHINERY TO RESOLVE PROBLEMS

'All Spheres' Must Be Affected

LD271407 Paris LE FIGARO in French 26 Aug 80 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte "exclusive" interview with Warsaw POLITYKA Chief Editor Mieczyslaw Rakowski: "Polish Socialist Is Changing..."]

[Text] Warsaw--POLITYKA Chief Editor Mieczyslaw Rakowski, whose speech at the Sunday plenum made a great impression on the Central Committee of which he is a member and who has long been arguing in the columns of his weekly paper in favor of a policy of reform and democratization, was kind enough to grant us an exclusive interview.

Question: Is it possible to talk about a new liberalism after the fourth plenum?

Answer: No, but it is possible and necessary to say that party action remains based on the fundamental principles of policy which emerged following the December 1970 events. We are going back to these principles because they are correct. After all, this is what the workers' protests are in fact about.

Question: And yet Mr Gierek himself has just severely criticized the policy pursued in recent years....

Answer: Because the post-December policy has been abandoned in the socioeconomic sphere. Practice proved to be at odds with the program's principles. The first secretary has embarked on the path of a painful critical survey of the practice of recent years. Obviously, it is the party leadership led by Edward Gierek, which is primarily responsible for this state of affairs. This is a self-evident conclusion. I believe that the openness with which the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] leader talked about the serious mistakes made in recent years in fact represents a guarantee that it will be possible to extricate Poland from this extremely difficult situation and resolve the political crisis.

Question: What authority does Mr Gierek now command following his recent self-criticism and the reintegration of leaders eliminated a few months ago, such as Stefan Olszowski?

Answer: First of all, Edward Gierek is supported by the Central Committee, which appreciates the gravity of the situation and the importance of having a leader who enjoys an international position. This counts a very great deal and I believe that it is of sufficient importance in the country to lead to a successful ending of the crisis. In my own view, personnel changes are of no essential significance. What counts above all are fundamental questions. They are the determining ones.

As for the extent of the powers of various members of the party leadership, including those who have recently rejoined it, they will be determined in the course of the coming weeks and months. What matters at present is simply the fact that practice determines and will determine the authority of the leadership and its individual members.

Demands of Life

Question: What new factors can you see in the policy which will now be pursued?

Answer: It is difficult to reply to this question in detail. One thing is certain--the renewal process must include not only economic and social policy but all spheres of public life connected with the daily functioning of democracy.

Question: The announcement of a revision of the status of trade unions seem to go further than what has been done in any other socialist country. Do you not believe that your neighbors could well be concerned about this?

Answer: The changes which are to take place in this sphere are consistent with the needs of Polish society and this is the main principle. Polish socialism is a system which, like any other system, is subject to changes. The future can bring even further changes in the existing structures. These simply are life's demands.

Question: Are these promises likely to satisfy the workers' demands?

Answer: I am answering your question in the immediate aftermath of the plenum and I have not yet sufficiemt information available about the way in which the strikers have reacted to the plenum's decisions. Logically, they should be well received since they are rational and meet the workers' demands. They show that the party wants to regain the confidence of the working class-without which it is certainly impossible to govern Poland--not through some vague promises but through a presentation of proposals which are realistic at the present stage of People's Poland's development.

Question: What are your views on the church's attitude during the crisis?

Answer: As far as I know, the attitude of the Episcopate and the Cardinal Wyszynski in these difficult days has been marked by a high degree of responsibility and a very well developed sense of understanding of Polish state interests [la raison Polonaise d'etat]. It can now clearly be seen how correct has been the policy of dialogue with the Catholic Church in Poland with a view to avoiding tensions and conflicts.

Question: What in your view, have been the main causes of the crisis?

Answer: Primarily, a deterioration in the population's living conditions in recent years which has made the people's daily life very difficult. This is the main cause of discontent. However, since it is true that the economy can never be isolated from politics, the workers' demands have not been limited to wage increases.

Obviously, the strikers hope for the creation of a social and political order in which the authorities will be unable to forsake the fundamental principles of socialism. Very generally, it is a question, for instance, of social justice and conformity of words with deeds.

'Pact With Society' Necessary

LD271335 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 23 Aug 80 pp 1, 13

[Franco Fabiani dispatch: "Quest for Dialogue Is Not Attenuating Tension"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw--People are wondering why the strikers--unlike what happened both after and during the 1970 crisis--are manifesting evident mistrust of the guarantees which the government and party are continually offering, "of a correction of the errors and a thorough examination of the situation." How then are contact and trust to be reestablished? The question is being asked and is dominant in all party circles that we have managed to approach during the past few days. And the awareness that it is necessary "to do more," "to emerge from the formulas that have been abused and become outworn in the crisis that have repeated themselves cyclically"--as POLITIKA Chief Editor Mieczyslaw Rakowski told us yesterday--must make rapid progress if the aim is to prevent the stalemate from stagnating to a dangerous extent.

What is to be done? Now, Rakowski said, there is an immediate need not only for declarations of intent but for a real "pact with society, between government and society." A pact which will, in his opinion, establish a precise time limit within which a start must be made on resolving problems which extend beyond the issues of pay increases or the economic model and which embrace almost all the structures. It must especially embrace the ones which "we find constricting and within which a society that has grown culturally and politically over the years during which Poland has, despite everything, opened up to the world and managed to pay more attention to its national traditions, cannot express its de facto pluralism."

While in his opinion there are some demands which in the present situation are too advanced or even incompatible with the socialist essence of Polish society, "a compromise must be found."

"In this part of Europe," Rakowski said, "socialism must change, although some people believe this is unnecessary. Many structures are no longer suited to the level of the production forces and the more modern and more highly evolved awareness of society."

What is to be done in the short term? Current events expressing contradictions imply that an immediate quest must be made for machinery that will identify in time the emergence of conflicts and which will make it possible to resolve them. The question is at what price must these mechanisms emerge? We have our wisdom and ability, he said. Hitherto, according to Rakowski, there has been a failure to recognize the moment when society's spirit and demands were changing or had changed.

People continued to talk in terms of formulas of socialist development. The present crisis indeed poses a very large number of problems, which existed before but which were not recognized. These strikes are opening up a new phase. And even when they are over there must be no false hopes and the issues must not be shelved.

SZELIGA: CONSUMPTION MUST BE 'WELL BELOW' PRODUCTION IN NEW PLAN

LD271045 Rome AVANTI in Italian 21 Aug 80 pp 1, 5

[Maria Kozarzeski Bigazzi 20 August interview in Warsaw with Deputy Chief Editor of POLITIKA Zygmunt Szeliga: "Why Polish Economy Is Bankrupt"]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 August--The Polish leaders themselves have acknowledged the gravity of the economic crisis. This is confirmed by the well-known economist Zygmunt Szeliga, deputy chief editor of the weekly of the Polish United Workers Party, that is the communist party, to whom we put some questions.

[Question] How do you judge the present economic situation in Poland?

[Answer] I believe there are some fundamental problems in my country's economy: The first concerns our balance of payments; the second, the absence of a stable market. The two problems conflict somewhat. The balance of payments with other countries demands very major obligations of Poland, not only this year but also in the years ahead. This situation can only be tackled by maximizing exports and limiting imports. Increasing exprots means considerably decreasing the supply of goods on the domestic market, which will increase the difficulties of a market that is already very unstable. But the limitation of imports will also have a very negative effect on the domestic market situation. First, because these limitations affect products needed by the market, such as coffee and lemons; second, because it decreases imports of raw materials needed for industrial production. The fundamental problem, in my view, lies in the fact that public opinion is not sufficiently well informed and does not want to accept such a verdict on the situation. Speaking objectively, the situation demands certain restrictions and sacrifices from the consumer who, however, rejects them and, on the contrary, wants more and more. Against this backdrop a situation of social tension is being created.

[Question] So are the measures taken by the government only partial and will others have to follow to improve the economic situation?

[Answer] This is a very complicated question because in Poland we should start an economic reform on a vast scale, an integral part of which should be a radical price reform. You are well acquainted with the situation in Poland as far as prices are concerned, and you are well aware that this is a necessary measure to reestablish a normal economic situation. This is one aspect of the problem. The other aspect concerns immediate measures affecting price increases in commodities for which we wish to restrict consumption so as to have them available for export. I am referring to the measures taken a few weeks ago, which stabilized prohibitive prices in certain goods, such as refrigerators, sewing machines, washing machines, and so forth. On the contrary, I consider the mid-July measures (I am referring to the meat price increase) very important.

They are part of a general operation to increase prices, but they should not have been adopted in the way they were. Indeed, the increase affected mass-consumption products and the public should not have been informed after the event. However, this is precisely what happened. The new prices were decided on 26 June whereas the first communique has issued a week later. Furthermore, it was formulated in a very enigmatic, unclear and almost incomprehensible manner: It could not fail to prompt a degree of irritation. Without denying the need for this operation, I maintain that it should have been conducted differently.

[Question] Be that as it may, there is already talk about the next price increases in September.

[Answer] I definitely do not regard all this as a responsible economic operation. I believe that the new increases must be preceded by a broad debate with the people, by consultations, and that a very responsible and well-pondered economic reform should subsequently be prepared. Any other measure will lead to disaster. However, it does not seem to me that any preparations are going on for a discussion, a dialogue, of this kind, and the proposals that must be made. Only thus could they be accepted by society and could society be made to accept this situation.

[Question] During the past weeks the new 5-year plan has been prepared: Do you foresee any significant innovations?

[Answer] Hitherto there has been insufficient information for me to issue a verdict. I believe that this will be a plan that will restore stability, that is a plan that will bring to a minimum, diminish the time-scale for growth,and aim at restoring a new economic balance. In any case, some elements of this plan will be determined by the present situation. There is no doubt that in the next 5 years we must considerably reduce our foreign debt and that this means that consumption will have to be well below the production dynamic. Both domestic and external factors influence the possibility of making production dynamic. There is no indication that in the years ahead the Western economy can regain another increase in the standard of living and this will cause difficulties for both exports and imports. I believe that if in the coming years it is possible to achieve an annual increase of 5 percent we can talk in terms of a good result. Because of the present situation and foreign debt this will be equivalent to a minimum increase in the living standard, whereas the seventies brought about a major increase in social ambitions. Furthermore we are witnessing an important population factor, namely that many young people with excellent professional training are entering the labor environment. They are very vigorous young people, very keen to work and with great ambitions, people who travel a great deal: You only have to look at the lines outside the Italian Embassy and all the other embassies any day of the week. This is another factor exerting pressure for improved living standards.

[Question] Could Poland's indebtedness to the capitalist countries influence its foreign policy or not?

[Answer] I do not believe we are in the position of having to deal with the indebtedness issue--a purely economic problem--as a political issue. Naturally there are some very delicate problems in this field and I, as a participant in the propaganda front, am aware of it. In some cases, for instance, we should deal with certain capitalist countries much more strictly because of their conduct, but our economic situation prompts us to turn a blind eye.

WIEZ EDITOR ON INTELLECTUALS' SUPPORT FOR STRIKERS

LD271147 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 24 Aug 80 pt 1 p 4

[Jens Thomsen interview with Polish editor Bogdan Cywinski: "Poland's Intellectuals Support the Strike Action"]

[Text] Ever growing circles of teachers and professors at Polish universities have given their support to the 300,000 striking Polish workers' demands in Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot in the last 24 hours.

Polish writer Bogdan Cywinski, editor of the Christian periodical WIEZ, told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in a telephone conversation that 64 professors and teachers at Warsaw University had yesterday expressed their solidarity with the striking shipyard and refinery workers on the Baltic coast.

"A group of intellectuals in Poznan also published a declaration of support for the workers yesterday. Many of these intellectuals have not acted as spokesmen for dissident views in the past, and there is talk of backing for the strikers from circles that they had not expected direct moral support from," Bogdan Cywinski said.

The editor of WIEZ--which means "solidarity"--also told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that all telephones belonging to members of the Workers Self-Defense Committee, KOR, have been disconnected today by the security authorities.

The whole of the Baltic coast with its strikebound shipyards and oil refineries is blacked out as far as communications are concerned: No telephone calls from the three cities of Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot are being expedited. In Warsaw a wave of hoarding has wreaked havoc in the food stores, and a total stop on all bus and tram lines in the city is expected.

Bogdan Cywinski spoke optimistically of the strikers and said that the Polish workers have shown an admirable self-discipline and authority that has even surprised the member of KOR. The cohesion and strength in the actions are encouraging from the dissidents' viewpoint, Bogdan Cywinski added.

On his personal estimate of the situation and on the results of the strikes, Cywinski said that he is optimistic.

"Just as Poland did not surrender Gdansk to the Germans without resistance in 1939, Gdansk must not be surrendered today for moral reasons," he added.

TALKS WITH FRG FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION REPORTED

AU261158 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23-24 Aug 80 p 7

["Talks Between Delegations of the FRG and Polish Ministries of Foreign Affairs"]

[Text] Talks between delegations of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the FRG and the Polish People's Republic were held in Warsaw on 21-22 August. The sides discussed preparations for the Madrid meeting of the CSCE states; the military aspects of European security, especially the convention of a conference on this subject; and other disarmament issues.

The FRG delegation was led by Ambassador F. Ruth and the Polish delegation by departmental director J. Wiejacz.

The FRG delegation was received by First Deputy Foreign Minister J. Czyrek. FRG Ambassador G. Negwer attended the meeting.

LEADERS GREET ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU261203 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23-24 Aug 80 p 1

[Text of greetings from PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek; State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski; and Premier Edward Babiuch to Romanian counterparts on Romanian national day]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in Bucharest:

On the occasion of your national day--the 36th anniversary of Romania's liberation--we send the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and to you personally our cordial greetings and best wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, the Polish people and on our own behalf. We highly value the profound transformations achieved by Romania's working people under the leadership of the RCP in the country's political, social and economic development. We highly value the achievements in socialist construction and in raising the people's material and cultural standards of living.

We are pleased to note that the comprehensive relations between our parties, states and peoples--these relations are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism--are gaining strength and depth all the time. The further favorable development of Polish-Romanian cooperation in all spheres, their close alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and their cooperation within CEMA are in the best interests of our peoples and help strengthen the forces of socialism and peace in Europe and the world.

Dear comrades, we wish you further achievements in developing Socialist Romania and implementing the ambitious tasks outlined in the RCP 12th Congress resolutions. We wish you new successes in the construction of a developed socialist society in your country.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Edward Babiuch; chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ISRAELI AMBASSADOR AT 'LATTER'S REQUEST'

AU271447 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the republic, today received Aba Gefen, Israeli ambassador to Bucharest, at the latter's request. The ensuing talk took place in a cordial atmosphere.

ANSA Report

AU280921 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, Aug 28 (ANSA)--For the second time in nine days, Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu summoned the Israeli ambassador to Romania in connection with what observers here believe is the Romanian president's latest initiative for a solution of the Middle East impasse.

In reply to a question by ANSA at the end of the meeting, Ambassador Aba Gefen declined to give details on the content of the talk. Gefen did say, however, that current diplomatic contacts between Israel and Romania and the talks under way are "constructive and useful and are in the spirit of the friendly relations between the two countries".

Asked about past Romanian initiatives, Gefen said that "President Ceausescu gave an important contribution at the beginning of the present peace process in the Middle East". (Ceausescu had a direct role in advising Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat to visit Jerusalem in November 1977).

The ambassador also said that Israel is carefully following Ceausescu's continuing interest in the Middle East situation "and his efforts to secure a just and lasting peace in the Middle Eastern region".

BUCHAREST RADIO REPORTS ON TRADE UNION PLENUM IN POLAND

AU272007 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] According to PAP, a plenum of the Central Council of Trade Unions [CCTU] of Poland has taken place in Warsaw. The plenum examined the trade union activity and recommended solutions in connection with the current economic and social situation in the country. The plenum accepted the resignation of Jan Szydlak as CCTU chairman and replaced him with Romuald Jankowski, until now chairman of the central leadership of the Metal Workers Trade Union. The plenum emphasized that the main prerequisite for resolving the current situation is concrete action for reimplementing the line and principles of the Sixth PZPR Congress in economic and social practice. The plenum adopted a plan of activities for drawing up a draft bill on trade unions, a bill designed to establish the activity of the trade union movements within the system of socialist democracy in Poland.

The same agency announces that debates took place throughout Poland in connection with decisions adopted by the recent PZPR plenum, particularly on the need for conscientious work aimed at contributing to speedily removing existing shortcomings.

In the Bielsko Biala Voivodship, in spite of serious difficulties in the field of raw and other materials, the working people's collectives are self-denyingly working to ensure production both for the domestic and foreign markets. In the Siedlce Voivodship, the party meetings discussed--aside from problems currently preoccupying the entire Polish society--daily activities of certain production sectors.

Referring to decisions of the recent plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and to the need to find solutions to the problems accumulates, the TRYBUNA LUDU newspaper points out that all these things can be attained in an atmosphere of work and in a climate of high patriotic consciousness.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES HEAD OF UN DISARMAMENT CENTER MARTENSON

AU271240 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Aug (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on August 27 Jan Martenson, assistant to the U.N. secretary-general, head of the U.N. Disarmament Centre, now visiting Romania as guest of the Foreign Ministry.

Thanking for the interview, for the possibility offered to visit Romania, Jan Martenson assessed highly the initiatives, actions and contributions of Romania, of the Romanian head of state personally, within the U.N., for enhancing the organization's contribution and efficiency to the promotion of the cause of peace, detente, security and collaboration the world over and especially for the attainment of the whole of mankind's desiderata as to the adoption of efficient measures of halting the arms race, of disarmament, nuclear first of all. Stress was laid on the important role the U.N. has to play in encouraging and mobilizing the efforts of the entire international community for halting the arms race, for cutting down military expenditures, weapons and troops, for concrete measures on disarmament, on nuclear disarmament first of all, without which peace and security are unconceivable in this world.

During the interview, worry was expressed about the growing means of destruction in Europe and the need was emphasized for urgent negotiations on military disenagement and disarmament on the continent, the renunciation of the deployment and development of new rockets on the European Continent. It was emphasized that the vital interests of peace and security in Europe and the world over demand the underplayed passage to the freezing and reduction of the military budgets and the use of the means thus released for the development and for supporting the economically lagging countries, to a substantive reduction of the armed effectives and armaments. Both sides stressed the necessity that peoples be kept abreast of the danger being fed by the continuation of the arms race, of nuclear arming in particular, of the ever heavier burden caused by the continuous augmentation of the military budgets, one of the main causes of the current economic crisis.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reaffirmed Romania's determination to participate in the future, too, in the entire activity of the U.N., to make her contribution to the adoption of urgent steps on the matters of general disarmament and first of all of nuclear disarmament. The interview proceeded in an atmosphere of warm cordiality.

DELEGATE GHEORGHE DOLGU ADDRESSES 'GROUP OF 77'

AU221423 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] United Nations, 22 Aug (AGERPRES)--Taking the floor during the proceedings of the ministerial meeting of the countries members of the "Group of 77", held prior to the special session of the UN General Assembly on the new world economic order, the head of the Romanian delegation Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs, reasserted the steady concern of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu for building a new international economic order conceived as a radical restructuring of world economic and political relations with a view to liquidating underdevelopment and bridging gaps, speeding up the progress of the countries lagging behind and finding mutually advantageous solutions to the complex problems confronting mankind today.

The speaker pointed to the particularly harmful consequences of the lack of measures in this respect, a fact which contributed to the accentuation of the crisis and disbalance in the world economy. This situation is also a direct outcome of the steadily intensifying arms race.

This moment, the speaker stressed, may be a unique opportunity for embarking on a new road, for passing from words to deeds, for drawing practical conclusions from the reality, of growing interdependencies in the present-day world. Responsibilities devolve in this respect on all countries, the developed states included and in the first place, as they must revise their positions, committing themselves to engineering the new order which, in the last analysis, is for their benefit as well.

The Romanian chief delegate said that among the problems that must be solved soon and efficiently are those regarding energy, the foreign debt of the developing countries, which is already at an alarming level, their access to commercial and capital markets, to modern technologies.

Setting forth the stand and activity of the RCP and Romanian state regarding the strengthening of the solidarity, collaboration and unity of action of the developing countries members of the "Group of 77," the Romanian chief delegate expressed the conviction that the respective countries would do their utmost--and Romania will work in this spirit--so that the forthcoming UN special session should mark, through its results, an important moment in the establishment of the new international economic order.

REPORTAGE ON CAMEROON PRESIDENT AHIDJO VISIT

Arrival Report

AU271355 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1339 GMT on 27 Aug begins a live relay from Bucharest-Otopeni Airport of the arrival in Romania of Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of the United Republic of Cameroon. According to the announcer President Nicolae Ceausescu, "other party-state leaders" and thousands of Bucharest inhabitants are at the airport to meet the guest. An honor guard presents arms. The national anthems of Romania and Cameroon are played. The two presidents are said to review the honor guard.

The live relay ends at 1352 GMT. No speeches are exchanged.

Official Talks

AU280824 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of the United Republic of Cameroon, began this morning at the State Council Palace. The talks are attended for the Romanian side by Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economy Cooperation; Maxim Berghianu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry; and other officials; and for the Cameroonian side by Paul Dontsop, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs; Felix Tonye Mbog, minister of agriculture; Joseph Charles Doumba, minister at the republic's presidency; Christian Dongoua, minister at the republic's presidency; and other Cameroonian officials.

This morning, before the beginning of the official talks, Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of the United Republic of Cameroon, laid a wreath at the monument to the heroes of the struggle for the people and fatherland's freedom and for socialism.

Awards Ceremony

AU280920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0740 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Aug (AGERPRES)--During a ceremony that took place at the palace of the State Council on Wednesday, August 27, President Nicolae Ceausescu handed over President Ahmadou Ahidjo the high order "The Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania", first class, as a sign of high valuation, expression of the friendship between the Romanian and Cameroon peoples.

Ir his turn, President Ahmadou Ahidjo handed over President Nicolae Ceausescu the high Cameroon distinction "The Big Cross of the Valori Order," as a proof of high consideration for the personality of the Romanian head of state, of the friendship between the two peoples.

The ceremony was attended by Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, by other Romanian officials, as well as by the Cameroon officials accompanying President Ahidjo on his Romanian visit.

At the end of the ceremony, that highlighted the feelings of friendship and esteem between the two peoples, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmadou Ahidjo raised a cup of champagne to the steady development and strengthening of the Romanian-Cameroon relations.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PAKISTANI PRODUCTION MINISTER

AU271605 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the republic, today received Ghulam Hassan Khan, minister of production and industries of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and leader of the Pakistani economic delegation that is visiting our country. The meeting was attended by Ion Avram, minister of machine-building industry, and Riazuddin Ahmed, Pakistani ambassador to Bucharest.

Expressing gratitude for being received, the guest extended friendly greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to the friendly Romanian people on behalf of Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and on behalf of the Pakistani Government and people.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks and asked the guest to convey cordial greetings to Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and best wishes for progress, prosperity and well-being to the friendly Pakistani people.

During the meeting, the two sides stressed with satisfaction the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Pakistan and expressed the desire to expand and diversify Romanian-Pakistani cooperation to the benefit of both countries and people and in the interest of the cause of peace and understanding among nations. They expressed their joint interest in working out measures aimed at expanding economic cooperation and in building new projects in Pakistan in the field of petrochemistry, machine-building, cement and other industrial branches.

The exchange of views on current international issues stressed the need to intensify efforts by all peoples to resume and strengthen the trend toward detente, peace and independence, to resolve the states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world, including the Afghan problem, by political negotiations, in keeping with the peoples' basic interests, and to achieve a new world order and to take tangible and efficient actions aimed at disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere.

CONSTANTIN, ITALIAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS TRADE COOPERATION IN ROME

AU280921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0800 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Aug (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, met with Enrico Manca, minister of foreign trade of Italy, and with Aristide Gunnella, under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, chairman for Italy of the Joint Romanian-Italian Governmental Commission of Economic, Industrial and Technical Collaboration.

On the occasion highlighted were the upward course of the manysided relations between the two countries, the development of the commercial exchanges and economic cooperation in keeping with the understandings covenanted at top level.

It was stressed that possibilities existed for further developing economic relations, the wish being expressed to use new ways and means for a broad cooperation on a bilateral plane and in third countries.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH JORDANIAN MINISTER

AU280915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0750 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 27, Lina Ciobanu, minister of light industry, had an interview with Jawad al-'Anani, minister of supply of Jordan, now on a visit to Romania at head of an economic delegation.

They approached questions related to the current stage of the Romanian-Jordanian economic relations and analysed new ways and concrete means of developing the cooperation and collaboration between the two countries in domains of common interest.

The same day, the Jordanian delegation had an interview at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry with Adrian Rogojeanu, deputy minister.

BRITISH COOPERATIVE PARTY CHAIRMAN TURVEY DEPARTS

AU271235 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1148 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Aug (AGERPRES)--Tom Turvey, chairman of the Cooperative Party of Great Britain, who paid a visit of friendship to Romania as guest of the C.C. of the R.C.P., left Bucharest on August 27.

The guest was seen off by Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., and Ghizela Vass, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS POLISH SITUATION 'INCREASINGLY SERIOUS'

LD272018 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Aug 80

[TANJUG correspondent Zoran Zlatanovic Warsaw dispatch]

[Text] With the strike which has lasted nearly 2 weeks and which is still going on, the situation in the whole of Poland is assuming an increasingly serious tone. Two warnings also indicate this. The head of the powerful Catholic Church in Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, has assessed that he should say: The time has come when the responsibility for the people and the homeland should be awakened. Any prolongation of the unstable situation in the country could endanger the security of the people and of the state, he said.

The party daily, TRYBUNA LUDU, today warned: The moment could come when those who are prolonging the strikes or who are trying to further heat up the atmosphere will say: We did not want this. But then it will be too late. Only Poles stand or can stand guard on the interests of Poland, TRYBUNA LUDU recalls and warns at the same time.

The paper also repeats today that there are limits which no one can overstep. Thus Poland alone with its people must be aware at this moment that it must resolve its own situation. Solutions cannot be delayed indefinitely without far-reaching consequences.

The negotiations between the government and the Interfactory Strike Committee should be resumed today. Workers demand so-called free and independent trade unions. The state has made a fresh concession: It has promised a deep renewal of the trade union movement, but within the framework of the existing trade unions which would, as is being promised, fully become a self-managing organization. A step further has also been made: The working class in Poland will be recognized as having a legal right to strike when all other forms for the protection of its interests are exhausted.

There are hopes that political realism and sobriety will gain the upper hand. Should this not be the case, major consequences are not impossible.

MUSKIE-GENSCHER TALKS, VIEWS ON POLAND REPORTED

LD271920 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1635 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Washington, 27 Aug (TANJUG)--The United States and its allies are evidently nearing a decision on opening negotiations with the Soviet Union on a mutual reduction of nuclear armament in Europe. They have indicated however, that they are in "no hurry" to initiate this process which would be of importance for the improvement of the general political climate.

Sources here assess that the beginning of the talks depends on at least two elements--firstly, on the outcome of the U.S. and Federal Republic of Germany elections and, secondly, on the development of the situation around Afghanistan. Washington particularly is not desisting from the resolute demand that the Soviet Union provide proof of its readiness to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan.

This impression has been gained from a communique issued on the talks here yesterday evening between U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and the FRG Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher. The negotiations could begin "shortly", the communique states but does not say when.

Muskie and Genscher last night indirectly warned Moscow "to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of Poland". The U.S. Government has shown considerable restraint in its attitude to the Polish developments and in a certain way has made it clear that workers in Poland "should be satisfied with the concessions the Polish Government has made so far in order not to compel it to overstep the limits of tolerancy it has displayed up to now".

PRESIDENT CARTER MESSAGE TO MIJATOVIC REPORTED

LD271500 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1336 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Aug (TANJUG)--United States President Jimmy Carter has sent a message to Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic. The message was today presented by U.S. Ambassador in Belgrade Eagleburger to Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Secretary Milorad Pesic. The message pertains to certain topical international questions and the further development of Yugoslav-United States cooperation.

SESERINAC VIEWS DIRECTIVE 59, AMERICAN NUCLEAR POLICY

AU272037 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Aug 80 p 2

[Dimitrije Seserinac military-political commentary: "Carter Directive No 59"]

[Text] Recently it has been announced that President Carter, who is at the same time also a presidential candidate, signed Directive No 59 which gives the U.S. Armed Forces new guidelines for conduct in case they wage a nuclear war.

The past concept of "ensuring mutual assured destruction" which contained the idea of preventing a nuclear war, known as MAD, has been replaced by a new directive envisaging nuclear strikes on command posts, missile silos, troops concentrations, projects of military infrastructure and other military objects.

Strategy of Retaliation

The alleged reason for this change is the ever greater capability of the other superpower to destroy or to cripple most of the U.S. land-based intercontinental missiles with the first strike of its heavy missiles, after which the U.S. Supreme Command would be left with the choice that it either accept this as defeat or bring about a general mutual annihilation with its retaliatory strike forces--submarine-based missiles and bombers. The new concept allegedly avoids this dilemma, since the U.S. command would be able to strike at military targets with its new weapons, the MX mobile missiles, cruise missiles and Pershing II missles, which would inflict heavy losses on the enemy but would not provoke general mutual annihilation.

The program of building about 200 MX missiles (estimated cost $34 billion) is underway and will be completed by 1986. Cruise missiles and other weapons should be operational by 1983.

The ideas expressed in the new directive are not new, however. Even in 1962 the then-defense secretary, McNamera, stated that "the purpose of the strikes at military targets is for the United States to develop strategic weapons for exclusive retaliation against strategic weapons on the other side," either within a general attack or on a selective basis, depending on a given strategic situation. According to him, this would "at the same time mean the retention of a reserve of strategic nuclear weapons for carrying out attacks on the cities and the population of the potential enemy." In the application of this strategy, the cities would be a kind of waves [as printed]. A so-called nuclear pause would be extended to give the adversary an opportunity to stop aggression before a general nuclear conflict would break out.

The Real Reasons

The military situation of the United States has been and still is uniquely favorable. The United States is protected by two oceans and surrounded by friendly countries which are militarily and economically much weaker. The United States has practically no worries about its military security. What it needs--supply of raw materials and the possibility of selling its goods in other markets--nowadays cannot be achieved by the force of arms, including a nuclear arsenal of the greatest strength.

The strategic concepts of the United States have marked great vacillations in the search for proper solutions, as a reflection of the serious contradictions which have faced American foreign policy. The political and strategic reality of America since World War II consists of the existence of the need to provide work for and the expansion of the so-called industrial workshop of the world, to provide raw materials and markets for it, and to eliminate or limit everything that may obstruct this.

In order to achieve this it was necessary to struggle for the abolition of preferential customs duties enjoyed by Great Britain in its colonial regions, as well as against the revolutionary movements in the countries which sprang up in those regions and which were or could be under the influence of the Soviet Union. With the increase of the power of the Soviet Union it was necessary to have instruments to neutralize the exercise of this power. The contradiction lay in the fact that the actual instrument of war--the nuclear arsenal--did not suit either political aim.

The policy of combating communism in the world and the strategy of massive retaliation did not take into consideration the realities existing in the socioeconomic movements in the world. Kennedy's concepts of limited war and flexible response were a correction of these inadequacies, but they did not meet the basic requirement of the contemporary events in the world.

The Only Alternative--Peace

The reason for the revival of the old ideas is probably--as the American press itself says--the fact that presidential candidate Carter wishes in a way to neutralize the effect of the concepts in the field of military policy proclaimed by rival candidate Reagan. It is obviously fashionable in the United States to come out with "strong rhetoric" before the elections in the belief that this pleases the voters. Another reason is said to be the fact that the instruments of such strategy have just now been realized in practice, and the third reason is that the big corporations of the military-industrial complex constitute an essential factor in the formulation of the foreign policy and strategy of the United States. Bearing in mind the feelings of the voters, an unusual situation has developed in that Moscow may influence the U.S. elections by attacking a candidate and thus helping him to be elected.

The impossibility of conducting an intercontinental war by conventional weapons and the senselessness of using the nuclear arsenal, regardless of the way in which it may be used, indicate the conclusion that the only realistic and useful concept for the United States, too, is that of general disarmament, peaceful coexistence, respect for the rights and independence of other countries, help to the developing countries--in a word, the strategy of the struggle for peace formulated in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

LEADERS SEND NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO CEAUSESCU

AU261432 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 22 August (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, sent the following telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party:

"On the occasion of national day of the Socialist Republic of Romania, allow us to extend to you, esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, the State Council, the RCP Central Committee and to the Romanian people, on behalf of SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the peoples and nationalities of the SFRY, our most cordial greetings and best wishes for the further prosperity and new success and achievements of the neighboring and friendly Romanian people in building a socialist society and its even happier future, as well as for your personal happiness.

"We are convinced that the traditionally friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between our two neighboring and socialist countries, between the LCY and the RCP will continue to strengthen for the benefit of peoples and in the interest of peace, socialism and general progress in the world, for an even more complete affirmation of equitable cooperation and a greater solidarity and understanding among peoples."

RCP'S DASCALESCU ARRIVES IN DUBROVNIK FOR HOLIDAY

LD271542 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1223 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Dubrovnik, 27 Aug (TANJUG)--Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Politburo of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP, arrived in Dubrovnik today. The distinguished guest, who will spend a short holiday in this town as guest of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, was welcomed and greeted at Dubrovnik airport by Nikola Makicevic, secretary of the committee of the Municipal Conference of Dubrovnik.

MIJATOVIC RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM MADAGASCAR PRESIDENT

AU261322 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Belgrade, 23 August (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has received a message from Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. The message deals with the situation in the zone of the Indian Ocean.

BAKALI ADDRESSES TRADE OFFICIALS IN PRISTINA ON SHORTAGES

LD272052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Pristina, 26 Aug (TANJUG)--Representatives of the trade sector of the economy and of the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly, the Socialist Alliance, the Trade Union Federation, theChamber of Economy and other organs and organizations of the province held a meeting in the Composite Organization of Associated Labor, Kosovo-Trgovina, in Pristina today. Theydiscussed topical problems encountered in keeping consumers in the province supplies with some of the basic food and industrial products.

Mahmut Bakali, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, and Predrag Cuekic, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee, took part in the meeting.

In the course of an extensive debate, during which speakers spelled out the already known difficulties experienced in keeping consumers supplied with detergents, edible oil, rice, flour, coffee, tea and some other products, it was noted that the situation on the market was complex, but that the newly emerged problems could be considerably alleviated if more responsibility was shown by all the factors in the province, the municipalities and association labor and if they were better organized. If this is to be achieved, it was stated, it is also indispensable to ensure that citizens behave more rationally and suppress the psychosis which leads to the hoarding of reserves in excess of real household needs. According to the views expressed at the meeting, rationalization of the consumption of certain products should not be achieved by means of administrative measures alien to our system, such as for instance introducing coupons, but by means of conscious and organized action and behavior of all social subjects and every individual.

Taking part in the discussion, Mahmut Bakali, president of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, stressed that at the time of the introduction of economic stabilization measures we were aware of the possibility of certain difficulties. These difficulties are transitory and temporary, but if we are to surmount them as painlessly as possible we have to be capable of tackling them by reorganizing ourselves on the basis of stabilization. This is because only stabilization guarantees the further successful development of socialist self-managing relations and the material and total development of our community.

According to Bakali, in tackling the current supply difficulties we must rid ourselves of the illusion that they can be eliminated only by setting the market forces completely free, as well as of the illusion about the powerful effect of the state distribution of the needed products. The way out should be sought in the timely and clear determination of the material balance sheets of every basic organization of association labor, local community, municipality and province and of the ways of ensuring these needs through self-managing consultations and agreement-seeking and through pooling labor and resources by trading and production organizations. In all this, Bakali added, trade must not act as a mere "receiver of instructions," but must be an active factor responsible to society for keeping associated labor and citizens supplied in a timely and top-quality manner.

Mahmut Bakali pointed out the need for the maximum involvement of those work collectives in the province which produce oil, coal, cement and other products in short supply. Among other things, he laid particular stress on the need to reinvigorate and strengthen the consumer councils in the province as a part of the political system of socialist democracy and as a form of working people's and citizens' influence in the sphere of supplies.

SERBIAN CONFERENCE ANALYZES CONSUMER NEEDS

LD272228 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1442 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade--It is unacceptable to import wheat at a time when wheat produced in Yugoslavia remains with the peasants, because it has not been bought from them, and when it is used as animal feed. This very sharp assessment by the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Serbia was preceded by information submitted to today's session that so far only six percent of wheat produced this year at farmers' estates in Serbia, excluding the provinces, had been purchased.

In Serbia proper nearly twice as much wheat is produced than used for human consumption. This year the harvest yielded 1,234,000 tons of wheat but so far only 155,000 tons have been purchased (another 75,000 tons roughly have been purchased in Vojvodina). In this connection, "theories" are emerging about Serbian peasant's habit of feeding his cattle with wheat. If this is done, despite the ban, then it means--it was said at today's session--that society has not exerted an organized and adequate influence and encouraged production and purchase of wheat. So that the peasants' attitude might change, specific economic measures are necessary to strengthen the income-based association of all the participants in the reproduction chain. In this context it should be remembered in particular by municiplaities that the concern for bread cannot be left to the "state" and that this is the joint task of all subjects, including the Socialist Alliance.

In the debate the question of prices was raised, prices which, judging by everything, still do not provide incentives. In addition the low prices of bread contribute to irrational consumption.

Discussing the implementation of the decisions of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Serbia concerning ensuring a lasting and stable supply for the population, the Presidium noted that in this sphere much more had been done in the past 2 months than in the preceeding period. Yet, there are supply difficulties. They result to a considerable extent from the balance of payments restrictions and can, therefore, be resolved only on a long-term basis. However, there are also problems which can and must be resolved immediately.

Law violations, too, are manifest. The Socialist Alliance, as stated, cannot overlook these phenomena and must energetically brand their exponents. Hostile forces too are trying to use the shortage of personal goods and to dispute our entire system.

The Socialist Alliance must, therefore, be even more decisive in its actions aimed at establishing a lasting and stable system of supplies and must in this respect mobilize all the working people and citizens.

The question of coupons and of "consumer psychosis" attracted particular attention at today's debate. Coupons, as stated, cannot be condemned but neither can they be recommended as a "system.

The extent to which consumer "fever" has spread is shown by the example of Belgrade where four times more edible oil was sold in August than in the same month last year. Or, in the first 7 months of the year, in Krusevac, two-thirds of detergents and nearly twice as much sugar was sold than last year. To calm the consumer psychosis, a planned and integrated approach by all responsible factors in supplies and timely and full information of the working people and citizens are necessary.